

Troops Enough For Present

Further Force Being Mobilized
but Likely to Be Held
at Home.

Yeomanry's Gallant Response
to Call—The Complete Sil-
ence of Natal.

By Associated Press.

London, Jan. 17, 4 a.m.—Even rumors are no longer telegraphed from Natal. The conclusion deduced from this silence from the military experts generally, is that no decisive blow has been struck either way. In such an event, there would be no necessity for silence.

The war office has issued orders for the formation of five new battalions. Seven more militia battalions will be embodied in the course of a fortnight. All the regulars are now out of the country, except fourteen infantry battalions and eleven cavalry battalions.

The war office has placed an order for thirty-two million cartridges in case.

The Yeomanry committee announces that it has accepted three thousand out of the ten thousand which it wishes to raise and still has twenty thousand applications to be examined. The Daily Chronicle asserts that the committee was grieved into this statement by the reports that there was no hope of getting the full number.

The war office has wired to countermand the departure from Egypt of a number of officers who were previously ordered to South Africa. The Daily Chronicle commenting upon this and other news related to it says: "There are some curious reports in circulation, apparently with some authority behind them, which point to the stoppage of the despatch of further reinforcements when the troops now mobilized shall have embarked. The new cavalry brigade is not to leave England at present."

WON'T GIVE UP DELAGOA.

So the Portugal Government intimates to Chamber of Deputies.

Lisbon, Jan. 17.—In the chamber of deputies to-day the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senor Beira, repeated his recent statement with reference to the Anglo-German agreement, and added that Portugal would not leave any portion of her colonies.

HELIGOLAND THE VICTIM.

Steamer of Dutch-American Line Identified as That Lost With All Hands.

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 16.—The tug Ingraham reports having picked up off Cape Pine, near the scene of the wreck, a boat bearing the name "Heligoland." This without doubt is one of the boats of the sunken steamer.

Everything goes to show that the wrecked steamer is the Heligoland, the property of the Dutch-American Petroleum Co.

Among a number of flags picked up this evening near Holyrood was one with the colors blue, white and red, with the letters "R" in the center. This is the house flag of that company. Taken with the finding of the boat off Cape Pine, it seems to leave no doubt as to the identity of the vessel.

Landsmen were unable to get down to the beach, and therefore unable to recover the bodies which have been lying there exposed five days and nights. Seven bodies are now ashore and can be reached when the sea becomes smooth. There are five others in the wreckage near the ship. Still others were seen drifting south to-day.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

London, Jan. 17.—The Times had the following from Odessa: "The army corps which has been quartered in the Bakhmutska district has been ordered to the Caucasus to replace the Russian troops sent to the Afghan frontier."

More cases of sick headache, biliousness, constipation, can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means.

GREENWOOD'S GROWTH.

Greenwood, B. C., Jan. 15.—The Miner will publish a list of buildings this week for 1899 prepared by a local architect. There were 130 buildings erected, at an actual cost of \$320,000.

CAVALRYMEN KILLED.

Manila, Jan. 15.—A troop of the Third cavalry lost two men killed and three wounded in an encounter with the insurgents near San Fernando de la Union, January 13.

TORONTO'S MAYOR.

Toronto, Jan. 15.—Corporation Counsel Fullerton has resigned his position on the ground that he cannot satisfactorily look after the legal work of the city subject to conditions incident to the election of B. A. Macdonald as mayor. What Fullerton particularly objects to is undue interference by the mayor and the undue publicity given the affairs of his department.

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

MARTELL'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

KRUGER PLANS FLIGHT.

Hopes to Escape Into German Territory
When British Reach Pretoria—
Free Staters Going Home.

London, Jan. 17.—The Durban correspondent of the Standard deals to-day with the numerous reports that the Free Staters have tired of the war and will abandon the struggle as soon as the British cross the border.

He prints a story with reference to the journey of President Kruger's son-in-law, Eloff, to Delagoa Bay in a German warship. According to this Eloff has been making arrangements for President Kruger's escape through German Damaraland in the event of the capture of Pretoria.

Modder River, Jan. 16.—Stories still reach camp that the Free Staters desire to end the war. The latest is that a council was held recently at Bloemfontein, at which President Steyn and Gen. Cronje were present. It was then stated that unless the British began the attack by January 17 the Free Staters would return home.

To Serve Queen And Country

Many Applications for Places in
Second British Columbia
Contingent.

Kamloops Offers Twenty-Five
Men—The Patriotic Con-
cert To-nights.

The enthusiasm among British Columbians over the proposal of the government to send a contingent of mounted scouts to South Africa, shows no abatement, many offers being received continually from interior points. Price Ellison, M.P.P., yesterday received a wire from Kelowna stating that a number of young men there were anxious to enlist, and asking him to use his influence to get them places.

G. B. Martin, ex-Commissioner of Lands and Works, has two sons resident in North Yale who have contracted the war fever and they are anxious to go and fight for Queen and country; so they wired their father yesterday asking him to endeavor to get them positions on the second B.C. contingent.

Major Hilborn yesterday received a telegram from one of his old non-commissioned officers, Sergt. Thomas, who is now in Dawson, offering the services of himself and a number of friends, and asking for particulars.

Kamloops is well to the fore as will be seen from the following telegram, which is self-explanatory:

F. J. Deane, M.P.P., Victoria:
Inform the government that twenty-five good horsemen volunteered here for rough riders. INLAND SENTINEL.

Only a few days ago a number of young men came down from Kamloops at their own expense to offer their services.

Another volunteer is Sergt. Major Elliot, well known to Victorians in connection with his mounted sword contests with Ivan de Mulchin. Elliot has lately been residing in Portland, Ore., but quickly responded to the call to arms, and is now on the way to Ottawa to enlist. He has been in service in Afghanistan under Lord Roberts, and is naturally anxious to serve with him again in Africa. Dr. Munro, of Vancouver, is anxious to enlist as surgeon with the Strathcona contingent.

The meeting to be held at the Victoria theatre this evening to consider what steps shall be taken in order to secure Victoria proper representation on the contingent and to arrange other matters in connection therewith, is sure to be largely attended. There will be a number of speakers, and there will be speeches by prominent Victorians. Ladies have been invited to attend and seats will be reserved for them.

DAWSON SUFFERS BY FIRE.

Large Part of Business Portion Consumed While Water Supply Was Cut Off.

Tacoma, Jan. 16.—A large part of the business portion of Dawson City was burned last Wednesday night. The loss exceeds half a million dollars, according to a brief despatch received at Skagway late on Wednesday night last. Steamer Paragon, which brings the news, left Skagway before the details were received. Much suffering must have followed the fire, as the temperature at Dawson was at below zero with a wind blowing. To make matters worse the city had been entirely without its regular water supply for two weeks. The city aials, having been hurriedly put in two years ago, were worn out in places. In consequence, the pumping plant was shut down about Christmas, leaving the city dependent upon its old method of hauling water from the Yukon river.

Between December 1 and 20, eighteen fires occurred at Dawson, all being caused by overheated flues.

With respect to the above report, the Victoria representatives of the Victoria-Yukon Trading Co. state for the information of those concerned in their operations, that none of their goods were stored in the district apparently swept by the flames.

AT ALL BARS AND RESTAURANTS

The Otto E. B. Marvin and Sadie Turpel, the last of which will be brought here for repairs, were in Abasco Harbor. At Clayquot were the Vera, Triumph and Carrie C. W. The Umbria left Ucluth on the 12th, and the Enterprize got away about the same time from Village Island.

Following were the passengers by the Queen City: Captain Peppel, Captain Campbell, Rev. Van Nessel, O. G. Smith, Mrs. McPhee and son, J. C. Coats and son, J. E. Sutton and son, Jack Webb, George Logan, Col. G. H. Hayes, J. L. Morhler, B. Campbell, W. M. Brewer, J. P. Powell and A. Geekin.

SICK HEADACHES.
The curse of overworked womanhood is quickly and surely cured by Kart's Clover Root Tea, the great blood purifier and tissue builder. Money refunded if not cured. Factory. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. All druggists.

The Blockade Is Raised

Trains Again Running Over the
White Pass and Yukon
Railway.

Fears that Two Travellers Were
Murdered on the Trail
—Suspect Arrested.

On the steamer Danube, which arrived from Skagway at an early hour yesterday morning, were a number of Victorians from Atlin and Dawson. Among those from Atlin were Messrs. Charles L. Cullin, manager of the Atlin Globe, and H. O. Noyes, an Atlin contractor. They were four days making the trip from Atlin to Skagway, the travelling being heavy. From Dawson among others came Gus Gerow and E. Frank. The latter left Dawson on December 22 and had a good trip up the river, catching at Bennett the first train that had moved for some time. Mr. Frank says the new trail up the river is a great improvement over the old one and much shorter. This year he did not have to work so hard coming out in 16 days as he did last year, when he took 22 days for the trip.

Fred, H. Clayton of Skagway, and one of the Dominion Telegraph men named Olson, who left Dawson on bicycles five days before Mr. Frank, had not reached Skagway when the Danube left, and it is feared they have been murdered. A man named Half or Half, who was seen with company with the missing men, was arrested at Tagish on suspicion. He had two revolvers, \$1,000 and a span of horses. Leaving Dawson on December 17, Mr. Clayton wired his brother at Skagway, and on December 21 again wired from Fort Selkirk, but since that time no word has been received.

It is positively learned from recent Dawson arrivals that Clayton reached Minto safely, and departed from there for the road house, Hutchins, some 17½ miles distant. Mr. W. W. Jackson says that Clayton left Minto in company with a telegraphic line man named Olson, who was to locate a break in the wire on his beat, and that when he passed through Skagway he was being made for Olson, who had also disappeared. The man Half or Half, now under arrest at Tagish, in all probability was with the party when it left Minto.

Clayton had a considerable amount of money with him, and it is reported that Olson had several hundred dollars, and the disappearance of these is known to most of the operators in America as good a fellow as he is an actor, which says a great deal. Last night he walked in on his old friend Harry Davey, night manager of the C. P. R. telegraph, and showed that he had not forgotten the tricks of the trade.

COMING HERE TO APPEAL.

Dawson Editor Committed for Contempt Will Seek Redress in Victoria.

David William Semple, editor and proprietor of the Dawson Sunday Gleaner, has suddenly quit the publication of the paper in the Klondike capital, and has arrived in Skagway after an exciting road-smashing race from the Canadian authorities. Not two moons ago Semple was fined \$1,000 in Dawson for contempt of court on account of an article published in his paper. He was in jail 48 minutes until the fine was paid. The day after his release he issued two warm extra publications of the Gleaner, and again aroused the ire of the court. A second summons was issued for him, but he made moccasin tracks, and is now in Skagway bound for Victoria to appeal the case, and to Seattle to resume the publication of the Gleaner.

Ten days and a half is the time made from Dawson to Skagway by Semple, and it is the record time over the trail this winter. He travelled with dog teams to Caribou. There he left the animals and walked every foot of the remaining distance to Skagway in the brief interval of 19 hours.

Semple left Dawson hastily 20 days ago. After arranging a few personal and business details, he left on the date set for his second appearance before Judge Dugas, he started at noon down the Yukon, ostensibly to reach the American side at Eagle City. Going some 26 miles, he doubled his tracks and returned to Dawson at midnight the following day, remaining in seclusion with tried and faithful friends for over a week and in daily communication with the barracks and knowledge of what they were doing in officialdom. Reports were circulated that he was seen passing Fort Miles with feet and hands frozen, and a vigorous search instituted by the officers who hastened in pursuit. While this was going on down the river Mr. Semple was speedily making his way to American territory via the White Pass, and after a successful and speedy trip of 10½ days, he was in Skagway.

Mr. Semple says that in Victoria he will lay his case before the court of appeals, and an endeavor made to have it reviewed by the Minister of Justice at Ottawa. He says that he is likely to become international before terminated and that it will be followed with interest.

MANY A LOVER

Has turned with disgust from an otherwise lovable girl with an offensive breath. Kart's Clover Root Tea purifies the breath by its action on the bowels, etc., as nothing else will. Sold for years on absolute guarantee. Price 25 cts and 50 cts. All druggists.

QUEEN CITY IN.

West Coast Liner Brings News From the Coast Sealers.

The C.P.N. Co.'s steamer Queen City from West Coast ports with small consignments of freight for R. P. Blith and Co., Joshua Kingham and Leigh & Son, brings news of interest regarding the sealing fleet. When she left for Victoria the Beatrice was at Nootka and the Anoka at Hesquiat.

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LOCAL NEWS.

Remember to-night's patriotic meeting in the Victoria theatre. All are invited.

Magie Lantern.—At the Y. W. C. A. rooms this evening a magic lantern entertainment will be given by Staff Sergeant Wallis, R. N. It will include views of European cities, besides local scenes. All young women are invited.

Funeral Services.—The funeral took place yesterday from the family residence, Pandora avenue, of Mrs. William E. H. H. The cortege proceeded to St. Andrew's R. C. cathedral, where services were conducted by Rev. Fathers Nicolay and Althoff. The pall-bearers were Messrs. S. A. Bantley, E. H. Henley, M. F. Hennessey, T. Sehl, A. Williams and J. L. Colbert.

Engagement Closed.—The Frederick Ward engagement terminated yesterday evening at the Victoria theatre by a masterly presentation of "Richard III" before a large audience. The production of "Romeo and Juliet" at the direction of the manager drew but a small house, perhaps through insufficient advertising, but the production of the romantic tragedy was up to the high standard of Ward's efforts, and gave much pleasure to those so fortunate as to be in attendance.

Match Postponed.—The football match between the Victoria Rugby and the Nanaimo Hornets has been postponed at the request of the Coal City club, on account of the absence of a player. A return match has therefore been arranged between the Victoria club and a team from the Royal Artillery at the Caledonian grounds for Saturday next at 2:30 p. m. The following team has been chosen to represent Victoria: Backs, H. A. Gow, M. Miller, J. H. Gillespie, W. Lorimer, half-backs, A. T. Howard and A. Gillespie; forwards, J. H. Austin, K. Macrae, J. D. Penberton, G. C. Johnston, H. F. Loveland, R. H. Clark, R. H. Van der Gucht and C. McNeill.

An Operator Actor.—Mr. Frank Hennig, one of Frederick Ward's leading supporters, who took the part of Mercurio in the "A Midsummer Night's Dream" has been urged to come out as a star, and as far as his acting is concerned there seems to be no reason why he should not. But Mr. Hennig is a modest man. It is 18 years since he first went on the stage, and for fourteen years a steady leader of the leading parts with Keene, several times visiting Victoria with that great tragedian. Before going on the stage Mr. Hennig was a telegraph operator, and even now between seasons takes a key in one of the large Eastern cities. He is known to most of the operators in America as good a fellow as he is an actor, which says a great deal. Last night he walked in on his old friend Harry Davey, night manager of the C. P. R. telegraph, and showed that he had not forgotten the tricks of the trade.

MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Yosemite Delayed in English Bay by a Heavy Gale.

The Yosemite, which left Vancouver at 1:15 p. m. Monday, did not arrive until 5:30 a. m. Tuesday. A severe gale was raging in the Gulf and to run no risk she anchored in shelter until the storm abated.

The American bark Corypheus, from Honolulu to Comox for coal, was at the quarantine station all day yesterday. The bark came from an infected port, and consequently not allowed to escape the fumigating required at this port.

The Italian bark Altair is loading lumber at Moodyville for Calho.

The American schooner Fred J. Wood is loading mining props at Esquimalt for Mexico. She is expected to leave in a few days.

The Alki left for Skagway yesterday with a cargo of giant powder and other explosives.

The Chilean bark Letonia sailed for Valparaiso from Moodyville on the 11th, loaded with lumber.

AN OBJECT LESSON

In a Restaurant.

A physician puts the query: Have you never noticed in any large restaurant at lunch or dinner time the large number of hearty, vigorous old men at the tables? men whose ages run from 60 to 80 years; many of them bald and perhaps gray, but none of them feeble or senile?

Perhaps the spectacle is so common as to have escaped your observation or comment, but nevertheless it is an object lesson which means something. If you will notice what these hearty old fellows are eating you will observe that they are not munching bran crackers nor gingerly picking their way through a menu card of new fangled food foods; on the contrary they seem to prefer a juicy roast of beef, a properly cooked loin of mutton, and even the deadly brined lobster is not altogether ignored.

The point of all this is that a vigorous old age depends upon good digestion and plenty of wholesome food, and not upon dieting and an endeavor to live upon bran crackers.

There is a certain class of food cranks who seem to believe that meat, coffee and many other good things are rank poisons, but these cadaverous, sickly looking individuals are a walking condemnation of their theories.

The matter in a nutshell is that if the stomach secretes the natural digestive juices in sufficient quantity, any wholesome food will be promptly digested; if the stomach does not do so, and certain foods are heaped upon it, the food will be putrefied. Tablets after each meal will remove all difficulty, because they supply just what every weak stomach lacks, pepsin, hydro-chloric acid, diastase and nux.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do not act upon the bowels, and in fact are not strictly a medicine, as they act almost entirely upon the food eaten, digesting it thoroughly, and thus give a much-needed rest and giving an appetite for the next meal.

People who travel nine out of ten use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, knowing them to be perfectly safe to use at any time, and also having found out by experience that they are a safeguard against indigestion in any form, and eating as they have to at all hours and kinds of food, and travelling public for years have pinned their faith to Stuart's Tablets.

All druggists sell them at 50 cents for full-sized packages, and any druggist from Maine to California, if his opinion were asked, will say that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are the most popular and successful remedy for any stomach trouble.

A little booklet on stomach diseases mailed free by addressing P. A. Stuart & Co., Marshall, Mich.

DIED.

QUAGLIOTTI—In Seattle, on the 11th inst., Mrs. L. Quagliotti, formerly of Victoria, deceased was a native of Turin, Italy; aged 56 years.

The funeral will take place from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral Home, 52 Government street, to-day at 1:30 p. m., and from the R. C. Cathedral at 2 o'clock. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

I have Four Medium Sized HOUSES FOR SALE on the INSTALMENT PLAN

In good locations, at moderate prices, affording splendid opportunities to buy a home.

ROBERT S. DAY,
42 Fort Street

B. C. POTTERY CO., Ltd.

Cor. Broad and Pandora Sts.,
P. O. Box 236 - Victoria, B. C.
Manufacturers of vitrified, salt-glazed sewer pipe and sanitary fittings; flower pots, agricultural drain tile, etc.; roofing tile, fire bricks, re-pressed bricks, etc., etc. N.B.—Reduced prices on flower pots.

For Dawson and Upper Yukon River Points

The Victoria-Yukon Trading Co. LIMITED.

Have established Free Stations at the following points: Hootallanga, Five-Finger Rapids, Selkirk, Selwyn, Half-Way Post and Snow-Bound, where Hay and Oats can be purchased by parties desiring to freight goods in during the winter. For further particulars apply to the different agents or head office of the Company, Victoria, B. C.

J. HOLLAND,
Managing Director.

NOTICE

The Victoria Mining & Development Co., Limited Liability.

The Ordinary General Meeting of this Company will be held on Wednesday, the 17th day of January, 1900, at 11 a. m., in the Board of Trade Rooms, Board of Trade Building, Bastion Street, Victoria, B. C. Business: Election of Trustees and Auditors; consideration of accounts, balance sheet, trustee and auditor's report.

ROBT. H. SWINERTON,
Sec.-Treas.

Victoria, B. C., January, 8, 1900.

THE COLONIST.

The Daily and Semi-Weekly issues of The Colonist may be purchased from the following agencies:—

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CLARKE & STUART.....VANCOUVER
H. H. HARRIS.....DO
THOMPSON BROS.....DO
C. P. NEWS AGENTS.....ON TRAINS
W. H. LEXNIE.....NEW WESTMINSTER
D. A. MORRY.....NEW WESTMINSTER
E. PIMBURY & CO.....NANAIMO
THEO. BRYANT.....WELLINGTON
HARRY SMITH.....DUNCANS
BAILEY BROS.....KAMLOOPS, B. C.
P. C. BERRYMAN.....KAMLOOPS, B. C.
CANADA DRUG & BOOK CO.....DO
C. J. AMAN.....REVELSTOCK STATION
M. SPOJESKI.....MARA
W. O. STEVENS.....NELSON
THOMSON STATIONERY CO.....NELSON
M. W. SIMPSON.....ROSSLAND
POST OFFICE NEWS STAND.....DO
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PALACE HOTEL NEWS STAND.....DO
M. W. SHAW.....SAN FRANCISCO
B. R. WEST.....PORTLAND, ORE.
BENNETT NEWS CO.....SEAGWAY
TOWNSEND & ROSE.....DAWSON
E. J. THAIN.....ATLIN
CAPT. NICKERSON.....ATLIN
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VICTORIA.

J. EMERY.....GOV'T ST.
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T. N. HIBBEN & CO.....DO
J. H. CAMPBELL.....DO
O. ORMOND.....DO
G. MARSDEN.....DO
POPE STATTY STORE.....DO
H. G. MARSON.....YATES ST.
J. KNIGHT.....DO
R. T. WILLIAMS.....DO
W. WILBY.....DOUGLAS ST.
THOS. CASHMORE.....DO
MRS. TURNER.....PORT ST.
MRS. COOK.....VICTORIA WEST
E. N. WALKER.....VICTORIA WEST
E. N. RAILWAY.....NEWS AGENTS

The Strand Hotel

On the European plan. Special rooms Commercial Men. Hastings street West. Vancouver, B. C.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

Best 92-00 A Day House in Vancouver

F. J. COSTER, Proprietor.

CUSTOMS BLANKS

All the New Forms Required by the New Customs Regulations

Are to be had at the office

THE COLONIST in any

quantity desired.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

List of Properties by C. O. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY.

KINGSTON ST. Two-story dwelling and lot 60x120, James Bay, for \$1000. \$300 cash, balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government St.

CHATHAM ST. Cottage and double front lot \$1000. \$100 cash and balance on time. This change in plan paying rent. Apply 40 Government St.

PARRY ST. James Bay. Four two-story dwellings, always let, producing \$25 per month. Open to offer. Apply 40 Government St.

DALLAS ROAD AND MONTREAL ST. Bungalow and small two-story house in rear. \$2500. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St.

FORT ST. Two-story dwelling. Lot 60x120, well situated, \$2500. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St.

COOK ST. AND KINGS ROAD. Lots \$250 to \$400, small monthly payments, no interest. Fine chance to procure a home. Apply 40 Government St.

MOLINE STREET. 5-roomed cottage and lot 72x120 for \$1000. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St.

COLLINS ST. Running through to Lot 2000 cash, balance on time. Apply 40 Government St.

RITHEST ST. Lot 45x130 and 5-roomed bungalow for \$1400. \$200 cash and balance on time. Apply 40 Government St.

FOURTH ST. 2½ acres. Has been under cultivation. Price \$200 down. Balance on time, with interest at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government St.

WILKINSON RD. 12 acres, dwelling, barns, etc., all under cultivation, \$3000. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St.

RICHMOND AND COWAN AVE. One acre under cultivation; fruit, etc. Two-story modern dwelling, \$2500. \$250 cash and \$250 per annum, with interest at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government St.

DENMAN ISLAND—160 acres containing evidence of coal. \$750; terms, apply to Government street.

KANE STREET. Lot and three houses, all new. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St.

BROAD AND PANDORA STS. Lot 60x120 open to offer on easy terms. Apply 40 Government St.

NIAGARA ST. 1½-acre lot and two-story dwelling. \$1500. Exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government St.

CADBORO BAY ROAD. 3¼ acres, near Exhibition Buildings, \$1050. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St.

ST. LOUIS ST. House and lot open to offer. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St.

RICHARDSON ST. Full lot and seven-roomed cottage, \$2000. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St.

HARRISON ST. Lot and nice cottage, \$1750. \$250 cash and balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government St.

GOVERNMENT AND JOHN STREETS. Two lots; one two-story dwelling; large new barn; cheap at \$2750; easy terms

OAK HALL.

Special Bargains

For the Coming Week,
Commencing

Monday, January 15

No Stamps on This Line of Goods.

Net Cash Prices are Quoted.

- 16 Boys' Scotch Tweed Reefers, double breasted, large pearl buttons, regular price \$4.00, sizes 22 to 28. Sale price,\$2.75. No Stamps on this line.
- 14 Boys' Brown Beaver Reefers, sizes 22 to 26, regular price\$4.00 and \$4.10. Sale price,\$2.75. No Stamps on this line.
- 2 Boys' Overcoats, some single and some double breasted, a few with capes, regular prices, \$3.50 to \$6.00. Sale price\$2.00. No Stamps on this line.
- 5 Boys' 2 piece Suits, regular price \$3.00 and 4.00. Sale price,\$2.00. No Stamps on this line.
- 4 Boys' Tweed Suits, good strong material, will be sold for \$2.00 each. No Stamps on this line.

McCANDLESS BROS., OAK HALL,
37 JOHNSON ST.

OAK HALL.

Please note that we will not give stamps on any of these goods, but we will give

Double Stamps
on all other goods.

Double stamps on all lines except those advertised here.

Mammoth Mine
Close at HandCopper Deposit on Howe Sound
Rivalling Rossland's Best
Gold Property.New Owners to Build Smelter
and Invest Great Sum
in Development.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Jan. 16.—All mining men are talking of the Boscowitz property on Howe Sound. It has proved of enormous dimensions and richness. The cross-cut has exposed a vein 26 feet wide, running 16 in all values. The property known as the Britannia group was purchased from J. Boscowitz by H. C. Walters of Montana and J. H. Adams of Vancouver. Mr. Adams says when the purchase money is paid and the mine put in shape it will have cost himself and his associates \$200,000. A smelter is to be erected and a tramway to the beach three and a half miles distant. Mining men give various estimates of the extent of the ore-body, one that it would take a bracket tram with a capacity of 1,000 tons a day ten years to haul out the ore in sight. A very conservative estimate is that there are 200,000 tons of \$16 ore proved up.

It seems certain that the Coast cities have a mine at their very doors of great richness, which has been worked eighteen months without the public knowing anything about it.

A large gang of men are at present working on the group and more are being put on daily.

Mining men arrived Saturday, Monday and Tuesday from Utah, Idaho, Montana, California and Washington, filling all available rooms at the Badminton, to look at the Britannia property. A score of American M.E.'s have already reported that the Britannia group cannot be beaten in America, and will not doubt surpass the Anaconda in the extent of the deposit and richness of the ore. The name of the property has already spread through the States.

Mr. Walters, one of the owners, says it is larger in extent than the War Eagle and all other properties put together in Rossland camp, barring the Le Roi, and as big as the biggest in the world, and Coast cities will be famed in future for their neighborhood to the Britannia copper mines.

GOING BACK ON MARTIN.

Former Supporters Hold Meeting to Condemn His Course—Other News of Vancouver.

Vancouver, Jan. 16.—Col. Falke Warren occupied the chair at a meeting of some of Mr. Joseph Martin's former supporters called last night, at which the following resolution was passed: "We, the undersigned, who were supporters of Mr. Joseph Martin on the occasion of the last provincial election, desire to express our disapprobation of his present conduct. We declare that we will no longer support him, and we will not vote for him at the next election. We will not recognize him as a representative of our political opinion." The resolution is to be left in the newspaper offices for signature.

Mrs. Jones Smith, a prominent member of the Salvation Army, died yesterday. Mrs. Smith was a native of North Bay.

At Howe Sound yesterday one of Vancouver's most popular young men, John Adamson, accidentally killed himself while out shooting. His companion, John Foster, had no bandages to bind the gaping wound in Adamson's abdomen, and applied in vain, first to some siwash near by and then to an Italian, to help to procure bandages or to row the wounded man across to Vancouver. When help at last was obtained Adamson, then in very low condition, was rowed in a storm 20 miles to Vancouver, where soon afterwards he died.

There is the greatest enthusiasm in Vancouver over the acceptance of the offer of the British Columbia contingent to raise and equip a rough rider corps for the Transvaal. Seven officers of the local militia out of fourteen have volunteered, and from morning until evening day applications have been streaming in to the adjutant, Major Bennett, and Mayor Garden.

The D. & N. Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil may be taken with most beneficial results by those who are run down or suffering from after effects of a grippé. Made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Japanese Expires While Being Brought to the City for Medical Treatment.

The provincial police were busy yesterday gathering evidence in regard to the death of a Japanese man. On Monday evening the Jap called at the house of Mr. Monro on the Saanich road and complained of pains in the bowels. Mr. Monro did all that he could for him, but as he did not improve, hitched up his team in the evening to bring him to the city. On the way to town the Jap died and his body was taken to the morgue and the coroner notified. Dr. Hart instructed Dr. H. Robertson to hold a postmortem examination, and called an inquest for yesterday afternoon. Dr. Robertson in his evidence at the inquest said he could not swear that the man had been poisoned, not having had time to have a chemical analysis made of the stomach, but he strongly suspected that poison had caused death. The inquest was, therefore, adjourned until Friday to allow an analysis to be made.

The deceased left the city on Monday morning with a companion and on the road complained of illness. His companion left him and continued on his journey. There were a number of empty medical bottles bearing Japanese labels in his pockets, but the Japanese who examined them said they had contained harmless fluids. However, they will be examined by a chemist.

After a Cold Drive a teaspoonful of Pain-Killer mixed with a glass of hot water and sugar will be found a better stimulant than whiskey. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. See and See

PERSONAL.

D. Graham, ex-M.P.P. for Yale, was a guest on the floor of the house yesterday; as was also James Orr, ex-member for one of the Fraser ridings.

A. Lobley, of Victoria, who spent last year in the North in the interests of Lenz & Lenz, returned yesterday morning on the Danube and is registered at the Victoria.

Fred. G. Holland, who has been foreman of the V-Y. T. Co.'s boat construction at Bennett for the past two years, goes North on the Danube to-morrow night to look after the company's affairs at that place.

H. O. Noyes, a prominent contractor and mining man, arrived in town by the steamer Danube on his way to San Francisco and Washington, D.C. He will return shortly to Atlin with his family.

Capt. G. McMaster, who last year was master of the Hudson Bay Co.'s steamer Strathcona, on the Skeena river, is a guest at the Victoria.

Mrs. Carson arrived from the Interior last evening to visit Victoria. Her husband, Thomas Ellis and wife, of Pentleton, are guests at the Oriental.

D. W. Higgins, M.P.P., has been confined to his room since Friday last by a severe attack of bronchitis.

Croup, Coughs and Colds are all quickly cured by PAIN-KILLER. It is a powerful cough almost instantly, and cures rapidly the most obstinate cold. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

A NEW HAT
WITH
SOILED SHOES

MAKES A MAN LOOK SHABBY.

AVOID THIS BY USING

PACKARD'S

Special
CombinationLEATHER
DRESSINGSA perfect Polish
for all Colored
and Black Shoes.J. O. AT ALL
SHOE STORES.L. H. PACKARD & CO.,
MONTREAL.

EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL COMFORTING

Distinguished everywhere for

Delicacy of Flavour Superior

Quality, and Highly Nutritive

Properties. Specially grateful

and comforting to the

nervous and dyspeptic. Sold

only in 3-lb. tins, labelled

JAMES EPPS & CO. Ltd.,

Homoeopathic Chemists,

London, England.

BREAKFAST SUPPER

EPPS'S COCOA

C.P.N. Co., Ltd., Steamers

Will leave Turner Beeton & Co.'s wharf for

Dyea Skagway Wrangel

(Carrying Her Majesty's Mails)

as follows:

"DANUBE," Jan. 17, 31.

"TEES," Jan. 24.

At 8 o'clock p. m.

AND FROM VANCOUVER ON FOLLOWING DAYS.

For freight and passage apply at the

office of the company, 64 Wharf street,

Victoria, B. C. The company reserves the

right of changing this time table at any

time without notice.

Canadian Development Co. Ltd.

H. Matland Hersey, Man. Director

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City, Atlin City and Yukon

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Winter stations and hotels have been

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Winter Road, effecting a saving of

distance of 140 miles between Dawson

City and the Coast.

A regular through weekly service

will be maintained during the winter

for carriage of mails, passengers

and express. The equipment is the

most complete possible, and no effort

will be spared to furnish a

prompt and satisfactory service.

For rates and reservations apply

at the general office,

82 FORT STREET, VICTORIA.

or to A. H. B. MACGOWAN,

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General Agent,

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Operating the Latest Improved Pullman

First-Class and Tourist Sleepers,

For tickets, maps, etc., apply to

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A. R. JOHNSON & CO., Agents, Nanaimo.

T. B. BRYANT, Agent, Field.

J. O. McMULLAN, General Agent, Van-

couver.

ARTHUR MALINS, Agent, Westminster.

A. D. CHARLTON,

Assistant General Passenger Agent, Port-

land, Ore.

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Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday 7 a.m.

Calling at way ports as freight and

passengers may offer.

For freight, tickets and statements, apply

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Traffic Manager.

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Genuine Oak Tanned Belt

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MONTREAL. TORONTO.

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J. C. DIXON AGENT, VANCOUVER

Canadian Pac Navigation Co. Ltd.

WHARF ST., VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 47.—Taking Effect

November 1, 1899.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, ex-

cept Monday, at 1 a.m., Sunday

at 11 p.m. Vancouver to Victoria—

Daily at 1 o'clock p. m., or on ar-

rival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westmin-

ster, Ladner and Lulu Island—Sun-

day at 12 o'clock p. m. Wednesday

and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's

steamer to New Westminster con-

nects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going

East Monday. For Plummer Pass—

Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands—

Friday at 7 o'clock. Leave New

Westminster for Victoria—Sunday

at 6 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby

Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will

leave for Fort Simpson and inter-

mediate points, via Vancouver, the

1st and 15th each month, at 8

o'clock p. m.

ALASKA ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will

leave every Wednesday for Wrangle,

Dyea and Skagway at 8 p. m.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Str. Willapa leaves Victoria for

Alberni and Sound ports, on the 1st,

10th and 20th of each month,

extending latter trips to Qualicum

and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of

changing this time table at any

time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON,

General Freight Agent.

C. S. BAXTER,

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Advertise in the Colonist

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE.

The advertised year and conditions for

acquiring the surface rights of mineral

claims having expired on June 1,

PROSPECTORS AND MINERS

can still make arrangements for acquiring

the same by personal or written applica-

tion to the Company's Land Office, Victo-

ria, B. C., June, 1899.

Fred. S. White,

BROKER, ABSTRACTOR,

MANAGER, ACCOUNTANT,

CONVEYANCER, AUDITOR,

AND GENERAL AGENT,

ATLIN, B. C.

Has listed some of the best mining prop-

erty in the West, including the "HOMESTAKE"

and "WILLOW CREEKS" at "HOMESTAKE"

prices.

N. B.—Places property purchased now

will not require to be REPRESENTED

OTHERWISE LOOKED AFTER UNTIL

JULY 1st, 1900.

The North-Western's

—FAST MAIL

The North-Western Line

Have added two more trains (the

Fast Mail) to their St. Paul-Chicago

service, making eight trains daily

between

Minneapolis

St. Paul, and

Chicago.

This assures passengers from the

West making connections. "The fastest

train in the world," leaves St. Paul

every day in the year at 8:10 p.m.

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ATLIN MINES

RELIABLE

INFORMATION

Can be had by applying to

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Dawson and

Cape Nome

The Only Direct Winter Route.

Red Line

Transportation

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TWO HUNDRED DOUBLE TEAMS,

CARRYING FREIGHT, PASSENGERS

and EXPRESS between BENNETT

and lower river points.

Stages leave daily on arrival of

trains.

Good accommodation for travel-

ers at all stage stations.

For

The Colonist.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1900.

Published by
The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,
Limited Liability.
No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.
W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

THE WAR.

The despatches published this morning indicate that a general engagement is in progress along the Tugela.

Most readers will agree with us that if Lord Roberts, as a war correspondent, were put "on space" he would not make enough to keep him in salt. He sends his matter along regularly, but he tells as little as language will permit. The news from Natal yesterday was absolutely nil, and no better proof can be given of how little anyone on the outside knows what is going on than the statement in yesterday morning's telegrams that Gen. Warren was at Weenen with 11,000 men. For the last day or two everyone has thought that he was nearly forty miles in the other direction, leading and advance across the Tugela from the vicinity of Springfield. Weenan is further east of Frere than Springfield is west of that town. Some days ago there was not a little newspaper speculation as to the probability of an advance by way of Weenan. The Colonist was criticized for suggesting that such a movement was in progress, and that it afforded the easiest route to Ladysmith. Yesterday a despatch came from Weenan giving news brought from Ladysmith by messenger to that point. This seems to indicate that our troops are in possession of important points both east and west of the Boer position.

From Modder river there was no news yesterday, except that we were shelling the enemy's position. Magersfontein must have become very nearly untenable by the Boers, whose attention to sanitary conditions is extremely meagre, and whose losses from our artillery fire must be great.

Gen. Gatacre reports that he has re-occupied Molteno. It will be remembered that he withdrew from this point not very long ago. Whether the absence of the enemy from Molteno means that a portion of the force opposed to Gatacre's column has been withdrawn or simply that a concentration at Stormberg has taken place is not told.

Gen. French continues to report small successes, but the engagement in which twenty-one Boers were killed and fifty wounded by the bayonet must have been lively while it lasted. It is gratifying to know that our fellow colonialists, the New Zealanders, did their share of the gallant work.

Reports of the Boer losses received lately show that the enemy is suffering very severely. Pretorian despatches invariably make out that their casualties are light, but this is an old trick of the enemy and deceives no one, except it be the women and children at home. It seems evident that the enemy has reached the end of his resources so far as men are concerned.

A SORRY SPECTACLE.

Yesterday the members of the government and their supporters sat dumb in their seats under a vigorous attack from the opposition. This cannot be excused on the ground that the opposition are carrying on an obstructive debate, for nothing is further from the truth. The speeches from the left of Mr. Speaker are legitimate and to the point. They are severe arraignments of the government policy and ought to be replied to if anything can be said in reply which the house or the country will accept as satisfactory. The financial record of the government has been severely criticized by the ex-Finance Minister. Mr. Turner showed beyond reasonable doubt that Mr. Cotton made a mess of his loan. He charged that direct mis-statements have been put in a provincial prospectus and in the Lieutenant-Governor's speech. He showed that the credit of the province was falling as compared with that of other provinces. But not a single word has any member of the government, or a single government supporter, said in reply. Mr. Semlin promised an answer, but none has been forthcoming, although it is a rule of debate for a government to promptly meet such criticisms with such explanations as they have to offer.

What is the public to understand by this? Since the session opened there have been several caucuses of the government party. Has an understanding been reached among their supporters to stand by everything that the ministry may have done, notwithstanding what may be alleged and proved against it? Has the legislature ceased to be a deliberative assembly and become only a means of ratifying conclusions reached in the secrecy of the caucus? If so, it is well that the fact should be known. Tennyson tells us of the fierce light that beats about a throne, but there is no light that can penetrate the schemes and plots of a government that is afraid to meet its adversaries in open discussion, but plots and schemes, whips and cajoles its supporters in secret, allowing them only to come into the legislature and stand up, like so many puppets, to be counted when the Premier gives the signal. A day or two ago we heard the President of the Council exhaust his ingenuity in discovering adjectives to fitfully, in his opinion, describe the conduct of Mr. Joseph Martin for disclosing what took place in the sacred precincts of the caucus—that new holy of holies in British Columbia politics. Nothing better shows the status which this

United States institution has attained under the administration of Mr. Semlin. Caucus is king. The Lieutenant-Governor is ruled by the caucus; the legislature is ruled by the caucus; the country is cursed by the caucus, for at its mandate the greatest abominations are committed. Surely there are enough independent men on the government side of the house to rebel against this unseemly state of things and force the ministry into the discussion of the questions of the day.

TO-NIGHT'S MEETING.

The patriotic meeting to be held in the Victoria Theatre to-night will undoubtedly be very largely attended both by ladies and gentlemen.

The resolutions to be moved will be of a patriotic character and such as will evoke no dissent among the loyal subjects of the Queen. There will probably be a hearty expression of loyalty to the crown, a reference to the princely generosity of Lord Strathcona, a commendation of the act of the legislature in authorizing the raising of a company of mounted men and some purely formal motions looking to future organization. The key note to the meeting will be patriotism.

A POLITICAL INCIDENT.

In giving the dates in connection with Mr. Semlin's service in the legislature we did not mention that he was elected in 1882, giving the date 1886 instead. It did not affect the length of Mr. Semlin's service, which was correctly stated in the article. The mistake as to the date was brought to the attention of the Colonist by a well-known Victoria business man, who was resident in Yale in 1882, and who voted for Mr. Semlin. He said that he voted for Mr. Semlin because that gentleman declared himself at the elections to be a supporter of Mr. Beaven's administration, and contested Yale in that character. Between the election and the session of the legislature Mr. Semlin saw new light, for when the house met he voted against Mr. Beaven on a vote of want of confidence. The incident has a peculiar interest at this present time, when the supporters of Mr. Semlin are being told that they must support him this session because they supported him at another time. This is not a matter of hearsay, for it was well understood at the time that Mr. Semlin intended to give the government an independent support, and so declared himself.

A FERRY TO THE MAINLAND.

The new proposal that is before the city council looking to the establishment of a ferry connection with the Mainland ought not to be thrown aside lightly. The people behind it, whose identity will doubtless be disclosed in good time, have asked for thirty days to make their offer in definite form. The advocates of the Victoria-Chilliwack scheme think this too long, because they say it may prevent the unnamed promoters of that enterprise from applying to the legislature for the necessary powers. We do not see the force of this, although there may be some undisclosed reason why it is not expedient to go on with the application for legislation pending the passage of the by-law. Our view of the case has been that the promoters of the by-law ought to secure the needed legislation before asking the city to take stock in the enterprise. They may fail to get the legislation, or it may be surrounded with such conditions as will defeat the project even if the citizens should decide to take the stock. The delay in submitting the by-law to the people need not, as we understand the matter, in any way affect the incorporation of the company. There would be some advantage in having the company incorporated before the by-law is submitted, because the citizens could find out who the promoters of the undertaking are, a piece of valuable information that no one has been yet able to elicit. The solicitors having the new proposal in charge say that their clients are abundantly able to carry out their undertaking, and under the circumstances we do not think their request for time unreasonable, especially as no one has yet undertaken to say that the promoters of the present by-law are in a position to do anything whatever.

The new proposal has the merit of being definite. A maximum sum is fixed beyond which the city will never be called upon to pay, and the amount may be diminished. Indeed it is likely to be reduced to zero as business is developed. The guaranteeing of interest is the most satisfactory way in which a municipality can deal with a railway corporation. We have an example of how guarantees work in the case of the Dauphin railway in Manitoba, the bonds of which are guaranteed by the province of Manitoba. The province has never yet paid a dollar on account of the guarantee, for the reason that the road has earned sufficient money to be able to meet the interest, so that the guarantee is only a nominal burden.

AN OLD SEATTLE TRICK.

A circular issued by the General Western Passenger Agent of the Great Northern at Seattle contains the following statement:

Owing to a recent ruling of the treasury department of the United States, it is quite probable that business originating in the United States will not be allowed to be transported to Cape Nome in British bottoms. To avoid confusion, needless delays and inconvenience, intending passengers should avoid attempting to book on anything but steamers flying the American flag.

This circular is very characteristic of Seattle. It states nothing positive, preferring to deal in innuendo. The Great Northern's agent does not know that business originating in the United States cannot be landed at Cape Nome. He only suggests that it is probable that such may be the case. The reference

to a recent ruling of the treasury department is purposely vague, for no one knows better than the agent responsible for this circular that he cannot cite a ruling, which supports his pretence.

No one in Victoria claims that British vessels can go to Seattle and there load for Cape Nome; but we affirm that there is no warrant whatever for the statement that passenger traffic originating in the United States cannot come to Victoria or Vancouver and there take a British steamer for Cape Nome. We say nothing about freight, for that is not the matter to which the Great Northern circular refers. The object of this circular is to strike a foul blow at the British Columbia transportation companies, which the people of Seattle are as afraid now, as they were a few years ago, to meet in fair competition. It is certainly a very surprising thing that the Great Northern, which looks to Victoria and Vancouver for business, should lend itself to such a very small and dishonest trick.

CHINATOWN.

The movement to have Chinatown cleaned up is timely and we hope will be pressed forward until a thorough piece of work has been done. The Colonist does not wish to play the role of alarmist; but it feels compelled to say that unless a thorough renovation of that part of the city takes place a serious danger will menace Victoria. The matter calls for the co-operation of the legislature and the municipal authorities, for the statement is made that the existing powers of the health officers are not wide enough to meet the requirements of the situation. People who only know Chinatown superficially have very little idea of its real condition. We certainly do not want a repetition of the smallpox experience, with the bubonic plague playing the chief role. There is of course no immediate danger—that is, there is no greater danger now than there was a month ago. But the plague is spreading and we must take every precaution to guard against it. Let Chinatown be thoroughly cleansed.

THE MEEK AND LOWLY BOER.

David Livingstone, missionary and explorer, has been dead long enough to preclude the suggestion that he was an emissary of Mr. Chamberlain. His opinions of the Boers will, therefore, be accepted as at least unbiased by recent events in South Africa. We give some extracts from his writings, which we commend to the few people who bewail because "their brother Boer" is likely to be smashed in the very near future. After speaking of the trek of the Boers to get rid of British rule, which they boasted was to enable them to accord proper treatment to the Hottentots, he says: "It is almost needless to add that proper treatment has always contained in it the essential element of slavery, namely, compulsory, unpaid labor." He tells that "the Boers hate missionaries," and that one of their leaders declared their attention to "attack any tribe that would receive them." He affirms that "their church is, and always has been, the great bulwark of cattle-lifting and cattle-murdering." He says in another place: "The Boers kill the blacks without compunction and without provocation, because they believe they have no souls." He tells us: "When at war, the Boers forced the natives to assist them, and sent them before them into battle to encounter the battle axes of their opponents, while the Dutch fired in safety over the heads of their native allies." This is quite in keeping with Kruger's message directing that the Free State should be placed in the front. Such are the people who aimed at erecting a Dutch republic to include all South Africa. The plot has been checked none too soon. Well may the Illinois Methodist Journal declare the war to be "sunrise for the children of Ham."

Do not forget the meeting in the Victoria Theatre to-night. Every seat will doubtless be occupied. There will be a number of short patriotic speeches, with some stirring music. This is one of the few opportunities afforded ladies of attending meetings of citizens, and many will doubtless avail themselves of it.

Letters to The Editor

CEREMONY IN A REPUBLIC.

Sir: I see there has been considerable excitement in Washington over a supposed breach of social etiquette. I was always under the impression that the government of the United States was established to transact human affairs and not to uphold useless ceremony. They should take a lesson from the church and let the greatest amongst them become as the least.

NEMO.

MARKSMEN FOR SCOUTS.

Sir: Last evening an article appeared in the Victoria Daily Times, headed, "Rallying to the Colors," in which it stated that hundreds of Victorians and from all parts of the province applications were pouring in from men who were anxious to join the mounted contingent and participate in the fighting. This undoubtedly shows the great enthusiasm of the people in British Columbia, but a word to the officers who will do the recruiting. How many of these applicants are really first-class shots? They may all be able to ride well, but that alone is a second consideration for the work of a "scout." Lots of scouting is done on foot and all scouts sent out by the regular army are crack shots. If they were not they would never be placed in that position. Every member who joins the contingent should be taken to a rifle range and fire, say ten shots, at 600 yards. This test would quickly prove if he was a good shot. If British Columbia sends only 100 men let her send the very best, so that when they do meet their foe they can give a first-class account of themselves. Too much stress is laid upon the height, etc., of a man. Lots of men who would just come under the regulation measurement, who are as sound as a bell and may be first-rate horsemen and crack shots, would be discarded by not coming up to the standard.

Medical Research

has given to the world, that wonderful health restoring, life giving Tonic



A rare Old Port Wine with Peruvian, or Cinchona Bark in proportions according to the English and French Pharmacopœias.

Physicians rely on it.

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DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR SENT FREE.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

SUBSTITUTES AVOID.

WILSON'S INVALIDS' PORT AGENCY:

87 ST. JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL.

It is not altogether the build of a man that makes the soldier. We know everyone who applies wants to go, but great care should be exercised in picking the 100 men that are to represent the province.

PRIVILEGES OF PROFESSIONS.

Sir: There seems to be trouble between the medical association and the secret societies, and to-day we read of a widow having to sue her solicitor for an account of moneys received for her. Now, the medical and legal professions, as well as others, have acts of parliament which, I have always understood, are passed to protect the public, by giving the societies formed by them the right to control their members and prevent improper or unqualified persons from practicing the professions and imposing on the public.

It looks, however, now as if this is not the effect of the acts, but they seem to force in these professions and give them a chance to impose on the public and stop fair competition in these businesses. I think these acts should be done away with, and these professions be put under the control or supervision of inspectors appointed by the public through their executive. I hope that now that the legislative is in session some steps will be taken in this direction.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

CHINESE IN SCHOOLS.

An Open Letter to the Board of School Trustees.

Ladies and Gentlemen: The unsanitary condition of Chinatown is such that the city medical officer fears the introduction of the bubonic plague now prevalent in Honolulu and Oriental ports. This being so, I beg to call the attention of your honorable body to the fact that a number of Chinese are now attending our public schools who reside in and about these pest holes. Urgent measures must be taken to prevent them mixing with our children until no doubt exists as to the sanitary condition of their places of abode and their surroundings. This is a grave question and calls for our serious consideration. I am sure the trustees of this city have no special desire for their presence in school at any time, and as the estimates for the current year are not yet compiled I would like to know if, in the school enlargement proposals of the board, a sum is set aside providing a school for Chinese. The old school-house at Rock Bay would be suitable for this purpose. Respectfully yours,

JAMES A. GRANT.

VICTORIA THEATRE

ONE BIG RAG-TIME NIGHT.

Thursday Evening Jan. 18

The Greatest Colored Show Ever Seen on the Coast.
The Big Rag-Time Sensation from the East.

The Hottest
Coon
In Dixie

30 of the Leading Colored Singers, Dancers, Comedians and Specialty Artists of their Race.
Eighteen Colored Singers that Were the Rage for 16 Weeks at the Fashionable New York Casino Roof.

20 : Big Rag-Time Song Hits : 20

Prices: \$1.00, 75c., 50c. and 25c. Seats on sale at Victoria Book & Stationery Store.

VICTORIA : THEATRE.

Friday, January 19th,

The New York Empire Theatre Success!

Sydney Grundy's Master-Piece.

"Sowing
The Wind."

—THE GREAT—

SEX AGAINST SEX DRAMA

Presented with the Same Care that Characterized the Performances When Last Seen in This City, and

200 : Nights in New York : 200

Superb Cast. All the Original Effects.
Prices: \$1.00, 75c., 50c. and 25c. Seats on Sale at Victoria Book & Stationery Store.

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The most durable on the market.

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" Victoria Parlor,

" Comets Parlor MATCHES

For Sale Everywhere

A PUBLIC MEETING

Of the citizens of Victoria (ladies and gentlemen) will be held

Wednesday Jan. 17

At 8 p.m.

IN THE VICTORIA THEATRE

Which has kindly been donated by Mr. Robert Jamieson.

The object of the meeting will be to consider and act on Lord Strathcona's noble offer to equip a Mounted Force of four hundred men for service in South Africa, to approve and act on the offer of the Legislature of this Province to raise and equip a force of one hundred Mounted Men for the same service, and other matters touching our present duty as loyal subjects of the Empire.

CHAS. HAYWARD,

Mayor.

January 13, 1900

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Fire Proof Safes and Vault Doors

Jno. Barnsley & Co., Agents

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If you want a nice cool smoke

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The Big Plug for Little Money

Manufactured by the...

EMPIRE TOBACCO CO.

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GRANBY, Quebec.

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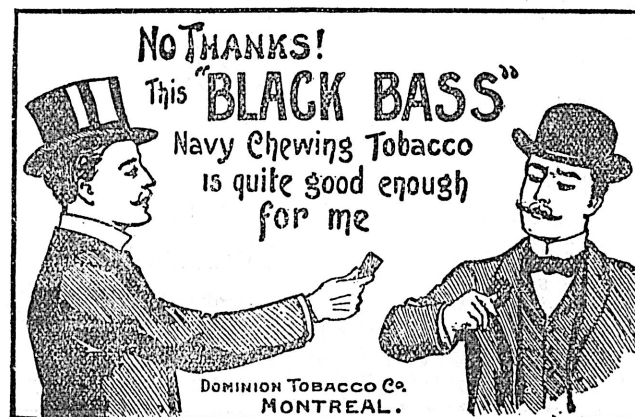
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Every Day

To take the place of those sold out

SPECIAL FOR FRIDAY - - -

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Raisins Figs Nuts Peels

THOMAS EARLE

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COMPLETE STOCK OF SEASONABLE GOODS.

92, 94 and 97 Wharf St. VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA TIDES.

By Mr. Napier Denison.

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to 14 feet of water in the channel off Shoal Point, and 13.6 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt dry dock.

Time.	Height above zero	Time.	Height above zero
7:30 a.m.	8.7 feet.	3:00 a.m.	8.6 feet.
10:00 a.m.	7.8 feet.	0:30 a.m.	7.6 feet.
1:00 p.m.	9.0 feet.	2:30 p.m.	8.6 feet.
10:30 p.m.	2.5 feet.	11:00 p.m.	3.1 feet.

Fire Insurance.

Heisterman & Co.

LOCAL NEWS.

Blue Ribbon Tea is simply delicious. Justice Ranges at Cheapside.

Carpenters' tools at Cheapside. Tea and Dinner Sets at Cheapside. Smoke "Nugget Cigar." Meiss & Co.

Drink "Hondl," purest and best of Caylon teas.

Air Tight Stoves, perfect beauties, at Clarke & Pearson's.

Mrs. Lombard will resume her music teaching January 4, at 50 Collinson street.

Golf—Just arrived, a splendid stock of Golf Goods at Henry Short & Sons, 72 Douglas street.

Superior Madras muslins, artistic designs and colorings, liberty crotonnes and satens at Weiler Bros.

Brass knobs for tile-hearths, brass coal-hods, fire-brasses, and fire-side sets at Weiler Bros.

Twenty per cent. off Overcoats and Raincoats at Fit Reform Wardrobe, for two weeks only.

Don't you often hear it said that advertising is a fine art? You require the truth neatly and plainly put. When you hear that "HONDl" Caylon Tea is the best and purest on the market you have it.

Laundry for Closeleigh—Messrs. C. Racine & Dixon have purchased a first-class steam laundry outfit to take to Closeleigh, below White Horse Rapids. It will be in running order the first part of May.

May Compromise—It is understood that the medical men of the city will endeavor to compromise with the secret societies on the question of lodge physicians. The doctors decided not to act any longer as lodge physicians, forcing the societies to seek physicians from beyond the borders of the city.

Magie Lantern—A magic lantern and Cinerella entertainment, in aid of St. Barnabas Sunday school, will be held in the Oddfellows' hall, Spring Ridge, on Thursday evening, Jan. 19. The lantern will be exhibited by Staff-Engineer H. Wallis, of H.M.S. Leander, and the Cinerella will be in one act, three scenes, by members of the Sunday school. The entertainment will commence at 8 p.m. sharp.

Don't start on your journey without putting a bottle of Jesse Moore "AA" in your grip.

The famous Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey which has for years enjoyed the reputation of being the finest blend of American whiskey ever produced, is now being put up in bottles especially for foreign use and purposes, and is now for sale on Canadian soil. This whiskey is guaranteed to be absolutely pure and free from any foreign or deleterious matter and stands alone as the peer of all other American brands. Physicians recommend it as no sick-room, side-board, first-class bar or hotel should be without it. A trial will convince anyone that the Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey is the best brand ever introduced here.

Another consignment of that famous Carling Carnation Perfume has just arrived. A bouquet of carnations is represented by a single drop of this fragrant, delicate and lasting perfume. F. W. Fawcett & Co., chemists and druggists, 49 Government street.

An Interesting Entertainment—This evening a concert will be given in Sample's hall, under the auspices of Victoria West Lodge, No. 29, I.O.G.T. The program will consist of vocal selections by the Messrs. King and Hilt and Messrs. J. G. Brown, Kinnaird, Caves, Cottle, Stewart and Hicks; readings by Messrs. Kettle and Ure and H. Jackman; instrumental selections by Messrs. F. Dresser, Brooks and Oliver. During the evening a number of tableaux will be given and a squad of men from the Royal Artillery will give an exhibition of military and physical drill.

Clean, cold cash—a discount of 20 per cent. on all cash sales of over one dollar until January 31st in all lines of clothing, men's furnishings, hats, etc., at Reid's winter clearance sale, 122 Government street.

Electric Light Fittings.

Graceful, Elegant,

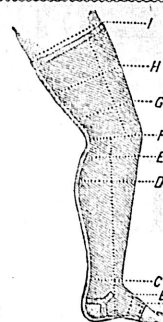
Novel.

Call and Inspect Our New Stock.

G. C. Hinton & Co.

63 Government Street.

Order Your



SILK ELASTIC HOSE

—AT—

Bowes'

Drug Store

Govt. Street, Near Yates.

Died in Alaska.—Mrs. Herbert Lester has received the sad news of her husband's death in Alaska.

A Clean Sheet.—There was not a single case in the city police court yesterday. It is particularly quiet in police circles lately.

Labor Council.—A meeting of the trades and labor council has been called for this evening at the Sir William Wallace Society Hall.

Dawson Mail.—The Danube brought down a heavy Dawson mail, the first to arrive in some time. Up to the time of the raising of the blockade on the railway the mails had to be brought over the White Pass by dog team.

Committed for Trial.—In the provincial police court yesterday Mr. Knox, of Esquimalt district, was committed for trial on the charge of assaulting Mr. Webb, the road superintendent. No witnesses were called for the defence to answer the evidence given by the witnesses for the prosecution published yesterday.

For family use Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey is a prime favorite, and in thousands of homes it is always on the buffet.

Benefit Concert.—The benefit concert to be held in Institute hall in aid of the family of the late W. Greig promises to be the treat of the season. In view of this those who are desirous of securing reserved seats, of which there are only a limited number, can purchase the same at Walits' music store this evening.

Death at Seattle.—The death occurred at Seattle on Sunday of Mrs. C. L. Quaghiotti, who, for a period of years was a resident of Victoria. She was 56 years of age. The remains will arrive from Seattle this morning on the steamer Victoria, and the funeral takes place at 1:30 this afternoon from the parlors of the British Columbia Funeral Home, Commercial street, and at 2 at St. Andrew's R.C. cathedral.

Remember to-night's patriotic meeting in the Victoria theatre. All are invited.

Riches of Atlin.—McKillop of Brandon, Manitoba, and J. Dumas of Gaspe, Que., were arrivals yesterday morning on the Danube from the north. These gentlemen have been in Atlin district since early last spring prospecting, and are confident that next summer will be a year of great results in quartz mining in that part of Cassiar. They state that a quartz property on Pine Creek has been bonded for \$40,000 by "The Lord Hamilton Co.," and development work has been highly satisfactory. The property is located on an island about 20 miles from the mouth of Pine Creek. The ledge is nearly 200 feet wide with leaves of native copper and quartz. They will return in the spring to do development work. Mr. Baird of Quebec, who also returned on the Danube, and who has some valuable property in the neighborhood of Port Renfrew, speaks most encouragingly of the future of Atlin. They are staying at the Dawson and have samples of their find.

Here are some of the catchiest rag-time song hits that will be heard in the Victoria Casino in Dixie, the big new colored musical travesty to be heard for the first time in this city to-morrow night: "Miss Virginia," "An Oriental Coon," "I'm Sorry, Mr. Jackson, But I've Got to Throw You Down," "Honey, Give Me One More Chorus," "If I Had a Job," "My Hannah Lady," "All I Want Is My Black Baby Back," "Who Dat Say Chicken," "That's One Thing That Rag-Time Will Do," "The Girl I Love in Sunny Tennessee," "I Long to Hear That Old Song Again," "My Old Kentucky Home," "I'm Living Easy," "The Rag-Time Skeddaddie Ball," "Rastus Thompson's Cake Walk," "When You Ain't Got No Money You Needn't Come Round," "You'll Have to Choose Another Baby," "Judge Him Not," "4-1-4-4," "Up and Away," "My Honolulu Queen," besides several other popular ballads. Several of these selections are elaborately costumed and rendered by the full singing strength of the entire company.

"Saving the Wind," the best play from the pen of that most interesting of English playwrights, Mr. Sydney Grundy, is a drama that has perhaps been a source of more discussion than any dramatic production seen in late years. It is in four acts and has for its main theme the social inequality of the sexes, namely the unlimited field for man's moral diversion, and the small field in which women must live, to keep in the good graces of society. This play will be presented with a scenic cost at the Victoria theatre on Friday evening. Of Mr. Grundy's masterpiece it is not necessary to write at length. Its intensely human story is familiar to most theatre-goers. The bold stand that its outspoken author takes upon one of the vital social questions should be known to all. He has dared to say what he thinks without fear or favor, and there is not a line in the play that does not rank on the side of truth and justice. As a specimen of the play-makers' art it is also wholly admirable, and its literary standard is of the highest.

FIREMAN'S FATAL FALL.

From Second Story of His Station to the Street—Death of Winnipeg Detective.

Montreal, Jan. 16.—Capt. Philip Gibson, of No. 2 fire station, was killed this morning by falling over a low railing in the men's room, down two stories to the street below. His head was smashed to a jelly. Capt. Gibson was a recent applicant for the position of chief of the Winnipeg brigade.

Winnipeg, Jan. 16.—Detective Archie Munro, for many years connected with the Winnipeg force, died this afternoon.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.
All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

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REAL ESTATE,
FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE
AGENTS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON PRODUCTIVE PROPERTIES

In large and small sums at very low rates.

GOOD GOODS! GOOD SERVICES!

FAIR PRICES!

These are the items that command trade. For the above enquire from

ERSKINE, WALL & Co.

The Leading Grocers.

Ministers Make No Defence

Would Carry the Address Not by Reason But by an Automatic Vote.

Members of Opposition Make Several Points in Continuing the Debate.

There can be no doubting the fact that the intelligent men and women who filled the galleries at the legislative hall yesterday were very much disappointed. They had favored the parliamentarians with their presence in the hope and expectation of hearing the questions of the day intelligently debated—and were disappointed. The members of the opposition were ready, and four forceful speeches were given in arraignment of the so-called policy of the gentlemen opposite, but these gentlemen sat silent. Instead of giving answers to the facts and arguments adduced by their political opponents, they evidenced a desire to press through the reply to the speech by the force of their insignificant majority. Not even Hon. Mr. Cotton, whose associates had asserted that he would be found ready and capable to refute all the statements and conclusions of the opposition, manifested the slightest intention of rising on any of the three occasions when the "question" was considered at the house, and had it not been for the efforts of the opposition to continue the debate in the hope that some explanations might be secured from the government that would be calculated to satisfy the house and the country, the consideration of this Honorable address must have closed with none of the points raised by the gentlemen on Mr. Speaker's left answered or refuted. As it was the house and visitors—an unusually miscellaneous gathering, inasmuch as the Victoria public school, the occasion largely reinforced by just-returned Klondikers and members of the Frederick Ward company—listened to four excellent and practical addresses from Mr. McPhillips (Victoria City), who had adjourned the debate on Monday evening; Mr. A. W. Smith (West Lillooet); Mr. J. P. Booth (North Victoria); and Mr. R. McBride (Dewdney), the latter gentleman having the floor at 6 o'clock and moving the adjournment.

PETITION.

On the opening of the house at 2:15, prayers again were read, and a petition was presented by Mr. Ralph Smith from residents of Nanaimo district, praying for the settlement of certain grievances relative to minerals within the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway belt. This question, it was explained, had for years been in the hands of the Dominion government. They, however, sent out a commissioner in 1897, and such officer reported and forwarded the above report to the provincial authorities, with the opinion that it was a grievance which must be settled by the provincial government. Mr. Smith therefore pressed this matter upon the provincial government, with the intention of having this question settled once for all.

THE DEBATE CONTINUED.

MR. McPHILLIPS, continuing the debate upon the speech from the throne, regretted that any member should have given the advice to the house that the legislation which had been disallowed by the federal authorities should be immediately re-enacted. Such a policy, if acted upon persistently, would precipitate a revolution, and he regretted that the junior member for Vancouver—

Hon. Mr. Cotton here rose to a point of order. He had noticed that frequent reference had been made to the junior member for Vancouver, Mr. Martin being meant, during the course of the present debate. Since the three by-elections in Vancouver, he understood Mr. Macpherson to be senior himself, second, Mr. Martin third, and Mr. Tisdall fourth member. He did not wish

to interrupt the member for Victoria City in his interesting remarks, but thought that no confusion should be created by unintended reference to members.

Mr. McPhillips held that it might perhaps be well for Mr. Speaker to define the matter of precedence among the Vancouver members. As it was, one scarcely knew how to term Mr. Joseph Martin when referring to him in debate. Col. Baker, with reference to the poetical contribution to the debate of the President of the Council on Monday, suggested that the member referred to might possibly be styled "the fallen angel." (Laughter.)

Continuing, Mr. McPhillips held that the acts of the legislature which had been disallowed by the federal authorities had properly been disallowed on the ground of unconstitutionality.

This Mr. Martin rose to deny. The

Alien Labor Act had been disallowed at the special request of the Imperial authorities, and without reference to, or challenge of, its constitutionality. Mr. McPhillips could not accept this as a true statement of the facts, and held that the report of the Minister of Justice supported his contention that that learned gentleman shared his opinion that the legislation in question was ultra vires, although the question of Imperial policy had also played a conspicuous part in the disallowance. He maintained with emphasis that it would have been both unwise and wrong in principle to re-enact laws that had been passed upon by the higher authorities, and that instead the province should endeavor to devise some line of action in harmony with (not antagonizing) Federal and Imperial purpose and policy, to bring about the desired result. A conference should be arranged with the Dominion authorities, and the legislation might very well be re-enacted when the province was permitted so to do, this being the proper, constitutional and only course open to legislators appreciating their responsibilities, which included the firm maintenance of order and respect for the law.

With reference to the railway law, he objected strongly to that portion withholding provincial aid from any railway devised to open up and benefit the province which might subsequently secure Dominion financial aid, and he condemned as absurd and suicidal the present policy of the government, the sole effect of which was to place obstacles in the way of provincial development. It was a policy by which British Columbia, while the residents of the province were continually referring to the small return received from the Dominion for the collections made in the province to the federal treasury, British Columbia was absolutely deprived by the act of its own legislature from receiving its share of assistance from the Dominion of Canada.

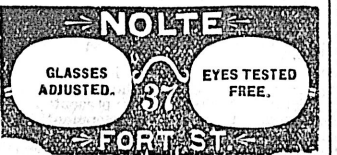
Reverting to the Pacific cable offer, of which considerable had been said by various speakers, he noted by the newspapers that Hon. Mr. Cotton had intervened on Monday afternoon that he included the residents of the province in his conclusions. He would ask the Minister of Finance to say now if it was not true that he had (or the government had) offered to contribute a million dollars toward the cost of securing the proposed Pacific cable?

Hon. Mr. Cotton held that it would not be proper for him to interrupt so eloquent an address.

In the absence of the desired reply, Mr. McPhillips maintained that as reasonable men the members of the house must assume that the offer had been made as stated; and this being the case, he asked the honorable members whether they could approve of such an offer.

He next touched upon the bad legislation of last session—more especially the Alien Exclusion act, by which it was impossible for foreign companies, even companies organized in England or Eastern Canada, to invest their capital in the placer mines of this province, thousands upon thousands of dollars being thereby lost to the country. He

(Continued on Sixth Page.)



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Hardress Clarke, 98 Government St. Old Post Office

THE HUTCHESON COMPANY, L'T'D.

Victoria's Popular Store, 17th January, 1900.

JANUARY CHEAP SALE

Corset Covers

White Skirts



Fine Cambric Corset Covers usual 75c Sale price..... 45c



Fine Cambric White Skirts usual \$1.20 Sale price..... \$1.00

LAST FOUR DAYS

Sale of Ladies' White Underwear

This great sale will end in four days. Remember that every garment is new—fresh from the factory where they are made. Besides Ladies' Whitewear, this important sale embraces Linens, Cottons, Sheetings, Towels, Lace Curtains, etc. Every article in White reduced in price for this White Goods Sale.

Night Gowns

Night Gowns

White Skirts

Corset Covers

Corset Covers



White Cambric Night Gowns, full size nicely trimmed, usual \$1.25 Sale price..... 75c

Fine White Cambric Night Gowns, profusely trimmed, usual \$2.00, Sale price..... \$1.25

Fine White Cambric Skirts, deep embroidery flounce, newest style, usual \$2.00 Sale price..... \$1.25

Fine White Cambric Corset Covers, new style extra covers, profusely trimmed latest style, usual \$1.50 Sale price..... 75c

Fine White Nainsook Corset Covers, extra covers, profusely trimmed latest style, usual \$1.50 Sale price..... 90c

This is the Greatest Money-Saving Sale of the Season. Everything is Fresh and Crisp with the newness of Goods Direct from the Factory

AT THE WESTSIDE'S JANUARY CHEAP SALE

Quality is the first thing to be considered when ordering.

Lodge Suppers.

After that comes the question of price. If we do the catering the first is guaranteed; the second speaks for itself. Three lodge suppers successfully catered for last week and two this week should be proof of the satisfaction we give.

D. R. Pottinger's

Ideal Provision Store, 72 Yates street between Government and Broad street



NOISE OR HARMONY.

If you want noise any old instrument will do. If you want harmony you must have the best instrument obtainable. There is a softness and purity in the tone of our instruments that insure the perfection of harmony. They are made to make music, and sold to make satisfied customers. An inspection invited.

FLETCHER BROS. Music Warerooms. Opposite Old P.O.

Real Hair Switches.

Natural curly fringes, Pompadour Tolls and Combs, etc. Comings made up in any style; also Hair Dressing, Shampooing, Scalp Treatment, Face Massage, Manicuring, etc., at

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65 DOUGLAS STREET, NEAR FORT.

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Wharf Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

Important to Housekeepers and Hotelkeepers.

The Great Majestic Range has no superior. It does its work right. It is a great fuel saver. You cannot break it. It will last a lifetime. See our full line.

Geo. Powell & Co. CHEAPSIDE,

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THE Great Majestic Range has no superior. It does its work right. It is a great fuel saver. You cannot break it. It will last a lifetime. See our full line.

B WILLIAMS & CO.'S SLAUGHTER SALE

Our NEW BUILDING will be ready on APRIL 1st.

SALE GOES ON UNTIL WE MOVE

150 doz. MEN'S WINTER UNDERWEAR reduced to 40c, 45c, 50c and 55c per garment (to clear) FOR CASH
100 BOYS' TWO PIECE SUITS at HALF PRICE - FOR CASH
BOYS' PEA JACKETS reduced to \$1.00 (worth \$1.50 and \$1.75) - FOR CASH

100 PAIRS MEN'S TWEED PANTS (worth \$2.00) reduced to \$1.10 per pair - - - FOR CASH

MEN'S and BOYS' MACKINTOSHES, OVERCOATS, SUITS and RIGBY CAPES at HALF PRICE FOR CASH

B. WILLIAMS & CO., 97 JOHNSON STREET

Ministers Make No Defence

(Continued from Fifth Page.)

held that the legislation of the present government had been so detrimental to the interests of the country as to account for the present difficulties of the ministry, and place the administration in such extremities that they were afraid to name one of their following for a cabinet position, feeling that no one going to the people in their name could hope to receive an expression of public confidence. He instanced the cancellation of Victoria's voters' list as evidence of government antagonism to the Capital City, and held that the policy of the government had been such that the people could no longer give the ministry their confidence—that it had been a policy to retard rather than promote the upbuilding of British Columbia and stimulate its prosperity. The member for Victoria City closed with an eloquent tribute to the clean political career and personal worth of Hon. Mr. Semlin.

MR. A. W. SMITH (West Lillooet) followed the junior member for Victoria in criticism of the government policy. He congratulated the mover and the seconder of the reply upon the success of their efforts, and held that they were fortunate in having come from very prosperous towns of the Mainland, through which fact they were enabled—without touching upon anything contained in the speech itself—to fill in the deficiencies of that document with flattering figures testifying to the general prosperity of the cities for which they spoke more particularly.

While he had not the good fortune of coming from Vancouver or Rossland, while Lillooet was as yet but a position to rival either of those towns in population or importance, he had the honor of addressing the house as the representative of a district that he hoped would be able to show was as rich in natural resources, as full of great potentialities, as any in British Columbia, and he could only hope would in the very near future be able to show a development and a prosperity equal to that of any part of the province. (Hear, hear.)

He joined heartily in the expressions of loyalty and devotion to the flag that had been made from both sides of the house in relation to the war now in progress, and held that it was one thing to the credit of the government that they had taken the right stand in seizing the first opportunity to place British Columbia's loyalty on record in a most significant way. (Applause.)

So much had been said on the subject of the war, and it was a topic upon which British Columbians of both parties, and indeed, of all shades of politics, were so thoroughly agreed that it was unnecessary for him to pursue the matter further than to say that he was one with everything that had been said for the cause of Britain and British unity, or for the improvement of the position of those heroic fellows who had gone forth to fight the battles of the Empire on the battlefields of South Africa. (Applause.)

To take up the speech itself—it certainly was remarkable for its meagreness; the subjects of public import that had not been dealt with far outnumbered those to which he noted reference had been made. And concerning one of the latter, which certainly would be of very special interest to all parts or sections of the country, namely the stated decrease or remission of taxation—he regretted that he was not in a position to agree with the announcement of the government. It certainly appeared to him that there had been an increase of taxation rather than a decrease. (Hear, hear.)

The only remission of taxation that could be rightly referred to as such was that resultant from the cancellation of the law requiring working miners to possess free miners' certificates. On the other hand, the liquor license fees had been doubled, and in many cases the amount for the whole year had been collected and credited during the first six months, thereby giving the revenue appearing in the public accounts for the half-year an altogether fictitious inflation. These license moneys were in reality not due, and in the ordinary course of business would have been collected during the last half of the year, yet they had been deposited in the treasury prior to the 30th of June, and the revenue had thus been substantially increased, with a false foundation for governmental self-congratulation.

Nor was this the only head of taxation in which there had been a marked increase. The collections for crown grants for mineral lands, for mineral claims and for mill-sites all had been doubled, and the registration fees had been increased so perceptibly as to occasion general expressions of dissatisfaction throughout the province.

Taking all these into consideration, he could not agree that the country was to be congratulated upon any remission of taxation in proportion to the increase of revenue that was made possible by these direct and undesirable increases. Indeed, all things being equal, these increases should have overbalanced the

deductions for decreased collections and left a much greater balance to the advantage of the revenue. With respect to the Columbia & Western railway, and the proposal indicated for substituting a cash subsidy for the land grant already passed by the legislature, it was impossible to speak in other than general terms without knowing the exact nature of the bargain proposed to be made between the railway company and the government as to the terms upon which it was suggested to buy back the grant of land in question. In the absence of specific information on this point, one could not say whether the proposal was to be endorsed as a business proposition or not, but speaking generally he had always been opposed to the giving of subsidies for the promotion of railway construction—it had been on this point that he had failed to agree with his party when that party directed the government of the country.

British Columbia had much land, but very little money. He therefore thought that when the province, by giving a reasonable amount of this otherwise waste land, could promote the opening up of railways through the country, it was better that this should be done than that the cash subsidy should be presented for the cash had to be borrowed upon the credit of the province, whereas the land was in possession of the province, and useless unless avenues of communication were provided.

For this reason he would continue to maintain that the giving of land grants was not a policy to be followed. It was a general rule, where either one or the other was imperative to promote railway construction. The advantage of the land should be considered as a value of the land, and he would always be found ready to insist—as he had done in the past—that no mineral rights should pass with the grants, and that settlers and farmers should be secured an arrangement for the proper representation of the province upon a fair and impartial plan.

Touching the question of redistribution, or partial redistribution, indicated in the speech, he felt compelled to trust the present policy of the government with the policy declared to be theirs by these same gentlemen when in opposition—their contentions then being always to the effect that a thorough redistribution of the province should be made. They had condemned as not sufficiently broad every measure that had been brought forward by the government of that day, and had asserted that when they should be given the reins of power one of their first actions would be to arrange for the proper representation of all sections of the province upon a fair and impartial plan.

It was on this declaration, among others, indeed, that the opposition of that time had faced the last elections, yet in the two sessions since then there had been given no indication of their intention to reinstate their promise to the electors. To be consistent they should have been the last in the world as a government to suggest a measure of redistribution that could be regarded as a partial one. (Applause.)

He felt compelled to agree with other honorable gentlemen who had always held that any further redistribution were taken in hand it should be a thorough redistribution of all the province—a re-arrangement of constituencies through and through.

The government had indicated an intention to provide a road through the Yukon valley, and as he was always in favor of and in accord with any government policy that aimed to give access to the country to miners and settlers, and thus promote the settlement and the development of the country, he would probably support the government in this measure. He might say that he did not know very much of the particular section of the country that it was proposed to benefit, but he presumed that the government had secured such information as to the extent and resources of that country as would justify the step they had indicated an intention of asking the house to take.

Of the road to Omineca, he was aware that the character of the country to be penetrated was such as to justify the expectation of large and important development and a considerable increase of money were involved in the construction of these two roads, and while he was not prepared to say that they were not roads that should be built, he hoped that in consideration of the necessities of the country the government would be prepared to make the necessary appropriations to permit of short lines of communication being opened up throughout the interior, to facilitate the opening up of the mines by giving ingress to miners and machinery, and also the taking up of land by agricultural settlers who in the absence of these most necessary short lines were prevented, to a very

appreciable extent from opening up the country. (Hear, hear.)

If while providing for such roads as those referred to in His Honor's speech involving large expenditures of public money, the government would not neglect the less expensive but equally if not more important short lines to which he had referred, they would show themselves alive to the best interests of the country, and in so doing would have his sympathy and active support. (Applause.)

It was only by intelligent appreciation of the small wants of the country, as well as the large, that a government showed itself alive in the fullest and best sense to the responsibilities and duties of its position. He was glad to see that amendments to the Liquor License Act were contemplated. Such amendments were wanted and when they should be offered to the house he hoped that they would provide stricter oversight with respect to all licensed premises, so that the business carried on under license should not be improperly conducted, or degenerate into a nuisance to the neighborhood.

He regretted to see that no mention had been made of the farming industry in His Honor's speech. He could not account for this striking omission, and did not think that anyone would accuse the government of feeling so small a matter of agriculture in agricultural development as to be at a loss to mention it. (Applause.)

A country might become temporarily prosperous by the development of mining industry, but the fact should, nevertheless, not be lost sight of that the development of agriculture should wherever possible proceed simultaneously if the prosperity was to be continued to the greatest extent, and the country become self-sustaining. (Applause.)

He recalled how even one year ago the speech congratulated the house and country upon the splendid progress and condition of mining; and was not inclined to believe that the same terms of congratulation should be applied to the house at the present time. There could be no question that the country had suffered materially by the legislation of last session—chiefly through the alien act and the eight-hour law, which had operated most disadvantageously in the Atlin country and in the Kootenay. He had had long experience in the various districts of the province, and he could not recall a government which in so short a time had accomplished so much damage to a great industry of the country. (Hear, hear.)

The legislation of last session—ill-advised it certainly was—had certainly greatly unsettled the conditions of the mining industry; it had antagonized labor and capital in a manner that could not fail to operate to the disadvantage of the province. Some of those who had been detrimentally affected by the passage of the measure in question were already taking steps towards recovery of substantial damages from the government, and he hoped that when the Minister of Mines came to address the house he would give the members full information in this connection.

Still dealing with the subject of mining, the member directed the attention of the house to the effect of the repeal last session of section 8 of the Placer Mining Act—nothing being substituted. This section had provided explicit penalties for mining without first taking out a free miner's certificate, and the result had been as he had anticipated, that a very large number of Chinese had obtained licenses to mine all through the past season without the contribution of one cent of revenue to the province. The government could not plead ignorance of the probable effect of this repeal of section 8, for when the matter was under consideration by the house last session, he had crossed the floor of the house and explained to the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Mines the effect that the repeal of this section would have, unless a portion at least were retained.

The result, as he had said, was that hundreds of Chinese had been permitted to work without licenses, removing the gold of the country—besides many foreigners of other nationalities. The house had heard criticisms during many years upon the late government's connection with its alleged attitude towards the Chinese—it had been called the Mongolian government—but that government had certainly never done so much for the advantage of the Chinese and the disadvantage of the white population as had this present government in striking out these sections of the old and workable law, and thus permitting Chinese to work the placers without paying aught to the country. He noted that he had been persistently attacked of late in that valuable paper, the Kamloops Sentinel, as a friend and employer of Chinese. The attacks in question had occasioned him neither dis-

ress nor uneasiness, however, as he had taken the first and every occasion on the platform and otherwise to properly refute them. He had been able on these occasions, as he did now in the house, to challenge anyone to deny that in all the various pursuits in which he had from time to time been engaged, he had never employed a Chinaman in any capacity. (Applause.)

Another point of the law of mining as at present constituted which was calculated to work disadvantage to the province, and was indeed doing so, was that applying to the holding of hydraulic properties by lease. There appeared no cogent or sufficient reason why the same protection would not be given the capitalist investing his money in an hydraulic proposition as to his fellow putting his money into a quartz mine. Yet the one could secure a crown grant of the property with very little difficulty; the other could not.

Security additional to the lease had been found in practice to be absolutely essential to facilitate the enlistment of capital, and he declared he could never understand why placer mining by improved methods had been so handicapped under this special feature of the law. It was far from correct to assume that the opening up of a quartz mine involved expense and the introduction of machinery, while the handling of a placer property the working of a large hydraulic property would be found every bit as expensive as the working of a quartz mine. There should therefore be the same security obtainable in the form of a crown grant, after the lapse of a certain time and the completion of certain work, as in the case of quartz.

Why, he asked, should not hydraulic mining be treated as favorably as quartz mining? Wherein did the one benefit the province and the other fail? He hoped that the injustice herein would be recognized and met by the house, and the changes made that would enable hydraulic properties to appeal to capital with equal security, and therefore equal chance of success, as operators in quartz. Since the last session of the house it would be remembered an order-in-council had been passed repealing section 6 of the Placer Mining Act and Section 8 of the Mineral Act. He had not heard of the reason advanced for this action, although he was quite prepared to admit that there must be some very good and cogent reason to justify the government in so serious a step as virtually setting aside two statutes of the province. He hoped the government would explain these reasons at the earliest convenient date.

The point of the sections in question was that mining recorders under certain circumstances were enabled to perform the duties of gold commissioners, and the result of the order-in-council was to make much additional and unnecessary work for the miner. He had no doubt the difficulty arising out of this governmental action was something more than a mere inconvenience to the miners, and possibly it was also in Kootenay, although there the gold commissioners were closer together, and the difficulty would thereby be lessened.

Referring briefly to the difficulties of communication as being permanently upon the operation of this change in the law, the member for West Lillooet passed to a consideration of the change in the boundaries of mining divisions. In Lillooet particularly—he could not state the facts of the case, but he knew the regulations had worked clumsily and disadvantageously. Take for example the southeast line of Lillooet division, which had heretofore been the boundary of Yale. This new regulation had effected this line up within five miles of the town of Lillooet, and yet instead of going to Lillooet (within sight) to record, the claim owner was forced to travel to Lytton or Ashcroft, 64 miles or 90 miles away.

These of course put the miners to great expense as well as unnecessary difficulty, and should not have been made. There must in reason have been some very strong reason for this, too, upon which he would be glad to hear from the Minister of Mines—while he hoped that it would be found not yet too late to remedy the difficulty. The new boundaries were no more natural boundaries than the old lines for mining divisions, which had always been found convenient, and would still meet all the wishes and necessities of the miners and the public if the government would only permit them to continue.

As for the general interests of the district that he had the honor of representing, there was at present a large amount of mining development in progress in the mining centres of that district, and these engaged were working at much disadvantage through the inadequacy of suitable roads and trails over which to get in machinery and supplies for the development of their properties. He trusted that the government would realize the necessity of improving these means of communication, by giving the district a fair share of the public appropriations, not forgetting that the district had always been a good producer of revenue. It might not be large in population as yet, but it would be found to have always returned more than it received from the public purse. This year it had indeed returned more revenue than had ever been asked for by the members in works and improvements required for the opening up and making productive of the district—this

was a fact that should not, and he hoped would not, be lost sight of in the preparation of the estimates.

There was another matter—while the district was an eminently healthy one, it was as all mining districts, liable at any time to be the scene of mining accidents, and the necessity of immediate medical or surgical aid was therefore apparent. Yet the province where the government had up to date given no aid to the maintenance of a hospital, of bonus for the securing of a resident physician.

Next taking up the conditions prevailing in the mines themselves, the member for West Lillooet said that while perhaps at the present time there was little for the inspector of metalliferous mines to do, he hoped that that official would visit Lillooet. There had been a number of complaints that the ventilation of the mines was not up to the standard required by the law. He thought it would be a wise thing if the Minister of Mines would ascertain at the earliest possible date if sufficient precautions were taken to assure the workmen the sufficient supply of air that they were entitled to under the law.

In answer to a question by the minister, Mr. Smith said he referred more particularly to the Ben d'Or, but the necessity of inspection to which he referred applied to all the mines. The conditions in the Ben d'Or since the period to which he had had his attention directed last summer. That the ores of the district under present conditions yielded a handsome profit, was in itself sufficient to convince him that the district contained rich ore, and that it would pay well to work; it should also convince the government of the urgency of giving all the assistance possible in the nature of roads, bridges, and trails, for the encouragement of this industry, and the consequent augmentation of the provincial revenue and provincial prosperity. (Applause.)

The question was again offered to the house by Mr. Speaker, and it was evident that the members of the government side could not but have contributed to the debate, despite the many challenges to them to defend their acts and policy.

MR. BOOTH therefore next took the floor. He opened with a sharp condemnation of the Finance Minister, to whom the elucidation of many of the government's courses had been left by his colleagues, and who now manifested an inclination to shirk the promised explanation or defend himself from the strong attacks of Messrs. Turner and McPhillips, and permit the amendment and motion to be decided by the force of the government's insignificantly small majority.

He took up the much-criticized eight-hour law, which, strange to say, had no date in it, and which, as he pointed out in the act as presented to the house last session, but had been slipped in an amendment at the last moment, without due notice and in contravention of all the rules and practice of the house. He looked upon such legislation as infringing directly upon the rights of labor, for it said in effect to the man who came to British Columbia with only his muscle for his capital, he might only utilize a part of this capital for his advancement. The principle might be good—he would not say that it was not—but the introduction was distinctly bad, and he would not say that it was not regular; such a law should not have been perpetuated upon the country in the manner it had. The proper course now to be pursued he held to be the immediate withdrawal of the legislation in question, and its re-introduction, with every member fully aware of what was contemplated and intended. It was not so much the law itself that was working injury to the country, but the example it afforded of slipshod law-making—capital could not be tempted to investments where so radical changes in the law could be introduced and made law without notice or obedience to rules.

Hon. Mr. Henderson—Why weren't the opposition alert, as it was their place to be?

Because, Mr. Booth replied, there was at the time of its passage such an amount of reckless legislation before the house that they could not watch it all. He had himself been engaged in trying to disentangle the muddle that the Premier had got himself into in the Water Closures bill, failing in which the Premier (admitting his position when it had been pointed out by the member for North Victoria) had withdrawn that measure. He contended that had it not been for the repudiation policy inaugurated and carried out by this government, contracts entered into by the late government would have been proceeded upon which would have given British Columbia an unprecedented era of prosperity. Instead of seeking now to construct a road through the Kitchikan valley, the country would have been built up by the introduction of that locality. Another great railway would have been in operation from the Boundary country, and as a sequence of the operation of the two, the extension of the railway to the north end of Vancouver Island would have been imperatively demanded, and all the United States trade with Alaska and other points in the Northwest would necessarily have passed through this channel.

He heartily concurred in the expressions that had been given of loyalty to the Empire in the present crisis, and while this would soon be settled, it brought the lesson to every part of the

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

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After a hard day's work,
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Ministers Make No Defence

(Continued from Sixth Page.)

Empire that hereafter Britain must be prepared and expect to stand alone—Britain and her colonies against the world. This being the case, it was the paramount duty of each colony to so develop its inherent strength as to be prepared to assume its own part in the imperial scheme, increase its population and its resources, and so become a more and more important factor among the nations. He did not think that any policy could be so well devised to accomplish this great end as the policy of broad-minded railway expansion that had been inaugurated by the leader of the opposition—that policy followed to the natural conclusion would have made this province a reservoir of strength in the Dominion, a right arm to the Imperial government in case of need.

MR. McBRIDE also had a sharp reproof for the government on what appeared to be either cowardice or inability to defend—whatever it was that had led them to sit silent. He referred to their lamentable exhibition of weakness, their lack of appreciation of their duty. He held that the present would be a fit time in which to test the feelings of the people, and commented that if they had been imbued with statesmanlike qualities, or any qualities above those of the most paltry politics, they would have gone to the people last year when the circumstances developed that had brought the third member for Vancouver to the other side of the house. Instead of taking the main course, however, they had gone to New Westminster and consummated a deal with a gentleman elected as a straight supporter of the Turner party—a gentleman who had opposed the opposition champion, Mr. J. C. Brown, in the election. The government was in such straits that it accepted this man for one of the most important portfolios; it was in the eyes of the people, and when the people had an opportunity of expressing their opinion it would be in the rejection of the party opposite so thoroughly that they would be left with no one to defend the wreck. Highly complimenting Hon. Mr. Justice Irving for his splendid work as commissioner to adjust the Atlin mining disputes, the member for Dewdney denied that the late government could be held responsible for the tangle that necessitated the appointment of this commission in question. Discoveries in Atlin having been made on the very eve of the going out of power of that government. The real trouble was that the new government had let matters drift, despite intelligent representations to them of what the result would be, and had made a ridiculous arrangement of seasons which the country was powerless to terminate. With respect to the proposed exchange of cash for the Columbia and Western railway land grant—this was a pure matter of business; and if it could be proven that the transfer was in the interest of the province it should be supported. While the alienation of public lands was equally objected to, and the same were equally unobjectionable, the member for Atlin had not overlooked that to secure necessary transportation facilities for the opening up of British Columbia it was necessary for the province to go to greater lengths than it would be for any other of the provinces. Touching the proposed partial redistribution to give a member to the Boundary Creek country, he was glad to see that this section of the country had prospered under the encouragement originally given to it under the late government, as to require a member of it own. At the same time he urged with vigor the equal claim of Atlin to a member, assuring the house that this new district has come to stay—that it has not only population, but great quantities of minerals, and that in construction, every possible evidence that it is a country of substance. An extra member for Atlin he maintained would be only in keeping with the principle said to be enunciated in giving the member to the Boundary. Passing briefly over the question of the amendment of the Coal Mines Regulation and Labor License Acts, he took up the need of Dewdney for a trunk road—arguing the claim of his district in this connection with pertinacity and vigor. He acknowledged the assistance that had been rendered him by the member for Vancouver (Mr. Tisdall), and asked why the road had not been given there.

Mr. Tisdall—I might say that while you were away, I attended to the interests of your constituents and got that trunk road.

Mr. McBride intimated that one would still have to use a very strong microscope to see it on going through the district. He referred briefly to the ignoring of the agricultural interests in the speech, and at five minutes to six moved the adjournment of the debate.

ELECTION PROTESTS.

Toronto, Jan. 15.—Protests have been filed against the return of the Conservative members for East and West Elgin. One had already been filed against the return of Hon. John Dryden for South Ontario.

A lazy liver may be only a tired liver, or a starved liver. A sick liver is a danger as well as a stupid thing to beat a weary man or a starving man because he is not in the best of health. In treating the lazy liver it is a great mistake to lash it with drastic drugs. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred a torpid or sluggish liver is but a symptom of an ill-nourished body, whose organs are weary with overwork. Let your liver alone. Start with the stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition. Put them in proper working order, and see how quickly your liver will become active and energetic. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has made many marvelous cures of liver trouble by restoring the liver to its normal condition, and gives the system from poisonous accumulations, and so relieves the liver of the burdens imposed upon it by the deflection of other organs.

Central Farmers' Association.

Good Attendance at the Opening of Annual Meeting Yesterday Morning.

Discussion on Subject of Interest to the Agriculturists.

The second annual meeting of the British Columbia Central Farmers' Association was opened in the agricultural department, Monday, at eleven o'clock. Those present were E. L. Gill, Alberni; J. J. Miller, Coombs; Major J. M. Mutter, Cowichan; J. Stuart, Nanaimo; J. Shoopland, Victoria; W. H. Hayward, Metcalch; J. T. Collins, Salt Spring Island; W. H. Ladners, Delta; C. D. Moggridge, Surrey; R. Balfour, Langley; H. Webb, Chilliwack; H. Bebe, Kent; J. C. Metcalf, Maple Ridge; S. R. Arthur, Matsqui; D. Graham, Spallumcheen; J. T. Daves, Osoyoos; A. J. Palmer, Salmon Arm.

After the preliminary business had been disposed of, Major Mutter moved that the report of the British Columbia Central Farmers' Association for 1899 be taken up and the various recommendations made to the government be reconsidered with the view to their being again pressed upon the attention of the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture for action thereupon.

The Attorney-General was asked to supply the association with a copy of the Farmers' Institute Act.

The meeting then adjourned till 2 p.m. When the association resumed, after routine business, Mr. Spillman spoke at some length on the subject of inducing the farmers to attend the meeting of the Institute. He said that in Washington they have day meetings only, at which as many as three or four hundred farmers are brought together. They never get a man to speak near his home, for it is impossible to get people to listen to him, but they get men who are thoroughly conversant with some particular subject, and they speak on that alone.

Mr. Spillman said that in the districts where dairying is the leading industry it was easy to get a good crowd at their meetings. Mr. Miller said that the day sessions had never been a success here, for the farmers would not attend until after they had got through milking. The average attendance at the meetings was about thirty. They had been successful in getting the farmers to listen to local speakers.

Mr. James spoke at some length on the subject of instruction for the farmers in the dry belt. At present the only way to settle many questions in irrigation and other important subjects was by experiment. The conditions here were different from those in any other part of Canada, and the government should establish an experimental station in the dry belt.

Mr. Spillman referred to the extensive experiments that have been carried on in the alkaline lands of California. He promised to publish in Ranch and Range a list of bulletins on this subject and where they could be procured.

Mr. Collins said agricultural education in the public schools should be compulsory. It would be a great improvement if teachers could be got who were more competent to teach the theoretical side of agriculture, for the boys see the practical side at home, and this becomes uninteresting. He believed that if the boys were to be kept on the farm and farming must be made more interesting.

Mr. Spillman referred to the instructions in the schools and said that it was his opinion that text books have no place there, in fact there were no really good text books on agriculture. The teachers at present had to go back to the old text books, and at were not qualified that a competent teacher be procured to instruct the teachers at their teachers' institute meetings every year.

Mr. Miller said that the Canadian thistle was becoming a serious menace to the farmers of the province, and that it would ruin the country if it was not wiped out.

Mr. Miller moved that a committee be appointed to take up the whole of the Noxious Weeds Act.

At the evening session, Prof. Shutt, chemist of the Dominion experimental farm, delivered an address. He said he wished to give his hearers some information that would be of some practical use to them. He thought that the delegates should go back to their institutes with some useful information, and the government would be even more willing to help them if it thought this was being done. Farmers' institutes were for the collecting and distributing of knowledge. The farmer himself was a rule, not a very well educated man, but he was an observant man, who readily saw the advantage of education and co-operation. The people in Canada, as a general thing, were a reading people, and therefore the distribution of literature had been of great value to the farmers. The truth of the matter was that there was a great need to learn in agriculture, and while a scientific education was not necessary to make a successful farmer, it was necessary to know the why, and the wherefore, of a great many questions, such as plant nutrition and animal nutrition.

As with everything else, the science of agriculture should be learned from the best, and a man should not wait till he was past his prime to learn it, but should be taught when he was at school, not the practical side of the question, but the theoretical. The question was how to get this done in the right way. The use of even the best text books would not accomplish this. It would take a long time to get the teachers educated to do the work. Although the majority of the teachers themselves come off of the farm, the farm life that they have led had been a life of hard work, and they had not seen anything in it to teach about.

The farmers' institutes were excellent things for the farmers, and although it was true that a local speaker was not as popular as one from another district or a stranger, this idea had been carried too far, and an imaginary barrier had been placed

between the platform and the hall. The farmer went to the meetings expecting to hear a professor speak. This should not be, for the institutes should be more for the exchange of ideas and not a place to hear a lecture. The institutes might even be made more of a farmers' club, with readings and more social entertainments of that sort. In the United States they had started circulating libraries, and there was no reason why it should not be done here.

Mr. Shutt thought that it was better to have meetings at a time of the year when the farmers had time to attend, for there was nothing so discouraging as to have only one or two turn up. In Ontario it had been found that the winter was the best time to hold these meetings. In New Brunswick they had the finest meetings held in Canada. Every farmers' institute in the province sent three delegates and they had to bring a report of what had been done in their district. This fostered discussion and made everyone there take an interest in the proceedings. The average attendance was about one hundred and fifty.

In speaking of some experiments that had been carried on at the experimental farm at Ottawa, Mr. Shutt spoke about having tested the soil from different parts of British Columbia, and having found that there were practically three classes of soil, first the soil of the Delta, or land around the marshes and the mouths of the rivers; second, the soil from the higher lands; and third, the soil from the hills, the higher the soil the more sandy and the less fertile it was. All these soils were deficient in humus (or soil-decayed vegetable tissue), and lime. The soil to raise good crops should be either neutral or alkaline. Mr. Shutt described some simple methods by which the farmer could tell if the soil was acid and could detect the presence of lime. To detect acid in soil all that was necessary was to place a handful of the soil to be tested in a tumbler of water and dip a piece of blue litmus paper in the water. If the soil was acid the paper would turn red. To test for lime, pour off most of the water and pour on some strong vinegar. If there was lime in the soil there would be effervescence. If you found a soil that was acid and contained no lime you would get a good result by giving the ground a dressing of lime.

In speaking of the placing of wells on farms Mr. Shutt said that a great many of these wells were very badly placed, some even being in barn yards. He stated that samples of water would be tested free at Ottawa. All that would be necessary to have a good water supply would be to ship the samples according to directions.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Shutt, and after a general discussion the meeting adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

The second meeting of the British Columbia Farmers' Association was held in the agricultural department yesterday morning.

Mr. Webb moved the following: "That the amendment suggested by the Central Farmers' Association last year to the Wild Tire Act be pressed upon the attention of the government."

Mr. Webb said that it was the wish of the people in his district that he should bring this up, and that he was strongly in favor of the act.

Mr. Ladner spoke at some length on this subject. He thought that the width of the tire should be regulated by the load. In the days of the turnpike the tolls were regulated by the weight of the tire, and a cart with a six-inch tire passed free.

In seconding the motion, Major Mutter said that in the Old Country they had found by experiment that the four-inch tire was very much ahead of the three.

Mr. Hayward thought that the farmers should be allowed to use the carts that they now had, but that the dealers should not be allowed to sell carts with narrow tires.

Mr. Palmer said that there were conditions under which narrow tires could be used without injuring the roads. In the dry season when the roads were hard, he thought that narrow tires could do no harm.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Graham made the following motion: "That in the interest of the Fruit Growers' Association of British Columbia it be desirable that an official should be appointed whose duty will practically be to look after the commercial interests of the fruit growing industry, especially packing, stencilling, and shipping, and that the government of British Columbia be requested to press the matter upon the Dominion government."

Speaking to this motion, Mr. Palmer said the question of fruit marketing was a very complicated one. The Fruit Growers' Association had done a great deal to put the export trade on a firm basis. They did some good work last year by the instruction on the packing of fruit.

Mr. Graham, in referring to the branding of fruit packages, said that it was an immense advantage to the dealers. It would be a good plan to send a man to some of the fruit packing centres in California to see the methods used there, for although they were not perfect by any means, they were in advance of our methods. He went on to say that only a few years ago Canadian dairymen could only be sold in England, and shipping it there as American stuff. At the present time there was an immense quantity of Canadian produce sold in the English market.

The motion was carried.

Major Mutter moved that it was advisable to appoint an advisory board composed of representative farmers to confer with the Minister of Agriculture. If the minister had a board with which he could confer on agricultural questions it might be possible to have them discussed without bringing in politics.

Mr. Miller thought that the act now passed might be in force.

Mr. Collins moved that the exhibit now at the Imperial Institute be either made more creditable or removed.

Mr. Anderson stated that it was very desirable that a good exhibit should be placed there.

This motion was passed.

Mr. Gill moved that the government be petitioned to reduce the taxation on wild lands. He said that there were in his district speculators who hold over 5,000 acres of land, and they asked such a high price for it that no one could buy, and they were doing the country a lot of harm. He thought that this should be brought before the government again. He did not consider it fair to the farmers that they had to pay taxes on the land that they cleared and improved, while those holding land for speculation should escape taxation.

Mr. Davis said that he thought that it was a great injustice for speculators to be allowed to hold land on these conditions. Some years ago he had bought a piece of land in this consisted of wild mountain land. To escape the wild land tax this must be valued at \$4 per acre. He had had this land fenced, but this did not bring it up to the standard, and he had to pay the wild land tax on it.

Mr. Graham said that east of the Cascade mountains if the land was improved to the extent of \$1.25 it was sufficient to escape the tax.

Mr. Graham moved an amendment to the motion: "That the government be requested to instruct the assessors to value the land at \$1.25 per acre. Carried."

Mr. Moggridge made the following motion: "That it is the opinion of this meeting that local municipal councils are not the proper bodies to be entrusted with the task of inaugurating and enforcing a sys-

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tem of compulsory vaccination, and that the government be requested to change the regulations now throwing the responsibility on the shoulders. Passed.

The following was moved by Mr. Davis: "That all dogs over six months of age be taxed the sum of \$1 annually, except in municipalities where a tax already exists."

Mr. Collins, in speaking to the motion, said that there were too many dogs in the country now and that they were destroying a great many sheep and lambs.

Mr. Shoopland said that he had lost a great many sheep through dogs. He thought that farmers would keep more sheep if they were not bothered in this way.

Mr. Ladner said that it would be very difficult or impossible to get the Indians to pay this tax. They would not pay the tax, and how could they be made to pay this?

The motion was carried, and after some general discussion the meeting adjourned till 8 p.m.

At the evening session Prof. Spillman delivered an address on food for plants, and Mr. G. Marker on the dairy and dairy products. There was no business transacted. The association will meet at 9 a.m. to-day.

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THE FATE OF THE TRANSVAAL MINES.

WHILE the mines on the Rand suffer destruction, as has been threatened (according to newspaper reports) will they be seized and worked in the interests of the British government—or will they merely be idle and take the damage due to neglect? Unfortunately no direct answer seems obtainable. It is not to be believed, however, that any destruction of equipment could receive official sanction. In the first place, contrary to the generally received opinion the ownership of the mines is vested wholly in the British. British interests are a minority only, the majority of the shares being held in Germany, France, and other European countries. The large neutral interests involved would deter the heads of the government from directing or sanctioning any wreckage of property or plant. Whether or not the mines are sold, the lawless of the lower elements of the community could be restrained in quite another matter. Wholesale destruction is not to be apprehended, but more or less vandalism of a desultory character. For the present, it is likely (as reported) that some of the mines (though only a few) will be worked by the government, and that such work will be prosecuted as to yield the largest immediate returns. Only the richest ore is likely to be taken; no attention to maintenance or repairs can be expected; it will, beyond question, be a systematic robbing of the mine and driving of the machinery to death.

Charles B. Goring, interviewing John Hayes Hammond, in The Engineering Magazine for January.

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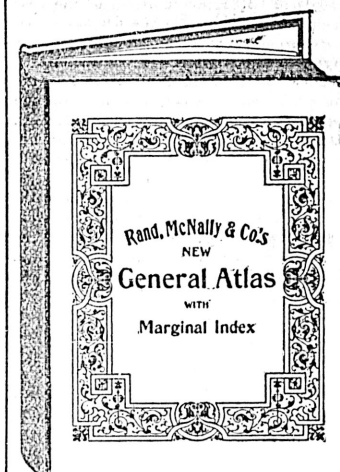
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